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Spring Hill

NURSERIES



FIELD OF 75,000
CALIFORNIA
PRIVET.
One Year Old.



FIELD OF 25,000
NORWAY
SPRUCE.
Grown for Xmas
Trees.

Tippecanoe City, Ohio.
Miami County



2 year old Apple tree. 5 to 7 ft. 1 year old Apple tree, branched Dwarf Apple 1 year old Dwarf Apple tree straight whips

2 year old Pear tree. 5 to 7 ft. 2 year old Dwarf Pear tree. 3 to 4 ft. 2 year old Pear tree 4 to 5 ft.

Same trees as on the left trimmed ready for planting.

More than two generations of practical experience.

Trees of the best quality at reasonable prices.

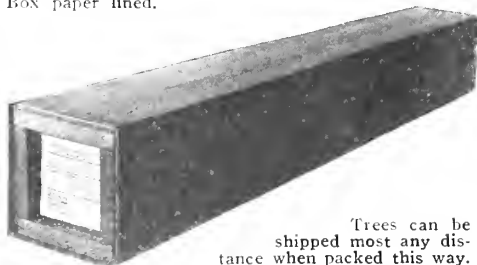
All stock guaranteed as represented, and if at any time found otherwise, same will be replaced free of charge or money refunded.

No better stock can be offered of any of the sizes quoted in the catalogue.

It is much cheaper to furnish stock as represented in every way and have a customer buy goods of us each year than it is to hunt a new customer each season.

IF THIS IS THE FIRST YOU HAVE HAD OF OUR CATALOGUES, LET US TELL YOU THAT THE FOUNDER OF OUR NURSERY SAILED FROM GERMANY TO AMERICA WHEN SAIL BOATS WERE STILL USED FOR TRAFFIC ACROSS THE ATLANTIC. He settled with his parents near Dayton, Ohio, and at six years he began working in a nursery. While employed

Box paper lined.



Trees can be shipped most any distance when packed this way.

here, he became ambitious to own a nursery all his own, so in the course of a few years he saved enough money to invest in some land. More than thirty years the business has been carried on under the name of Spring Hill Nurseries in Miami County.

This man, Peter Bohlender, is still an active member of our firm. The growing and caring for all our nursery stock still receives his personal supervision.

When you buy from our nurseries you are receiving the benefit of the experience of a man's lifetime in the growing of nursery stock.

SEND US AN ORDER; let us show you how we pack and the class of stock we handle, and we know you will never regret placing your order with us. All our stock is grown in good, rich soil, which produces the best of stock—good, clean, and healthy in every way.

YOU TAKE NO CHANCES, as all our trees are packed in bales or paper-lined boxes, with plenty of packing material around the roots and straw lavishly used around the

top. This makes it perfectly safe to ship any distance through any climate without injury to the tree.

OUR GUARANTEE. We guarantee all our stock to be as represented—quality, size, true to name, and good, clean, healthy trees. If found otherwise, we will replace free of charge or refund the money paid for same. All stock sold under this guarantee.

OUR WATCHWORD. To keep abreast of the times both as to propagation and varieties of stock. Last year a member of our firm spent some time among the nurseries in Holland, France, and England, looking over their methods of propagating stock, also buying new varieties which he considered adaptable to our climate. At the present time we have the largest assortment of ornamental stock and fruit trees in this part of the State.

METHOD OF ORDERING. When ordering stock, be sure to give the name and address plainly, also mode of shipment, and whether by freight or express.

Place your order as early as possible while there is still a good assortment, but in all cases it is best to give a second choice of the varieties wanted.

SHIPPING FACILITIES. We can send your stock either by freight or express. C., H. & D. side track is within a few feet of our packing sheds, and is our nursery switch. D. & T. traction freight is within a square of our packing grounds and have a switch within a few feet of our packing sheds; also have the U. S. and Wells Fargo Express Companies. All stock delivered on board cars at Tippecanoe City, Miami County, Ohio, at the prices named in this book, except where noted; no charges for packing.

LOCATION. We are located on the C., H. & D. Railroad and the Dayton & Troy Interurban Line. Office and packing grounds one square south of the Dayton & Troy Interurban car barns, and five squares south of the C., H. & D. R. R. station.

WHAT A BANKER SAYS

Tippecanoe City, Ohio, October 1, 1912.

To the American Public:

... Since the organization of our bank in 1883, Peter Bohlender & Sons, Proprietors of the Spring Hill Nurseries have been among its regular customers. Our personal acquaintance with them, dates back to 1870 and in all transactions with them to the present, we have found them always responsive to their obligations, thoroughly reliable gentlemen.

Their honorable business methods have won for them the confidence of all who deal with them.

We can highly recommend them.

Very respectfully,

TIPP NATIONAL BANK,

E. L. Crane, Vice Pres.

AS TREES LIVE FROM TWENTY TO ONE HUNDRED YEARS THEY ARE WELL WORTH CAREFUL PLANTING. OUR TREES ARE ALL PROPAGATED ON THE SAME PRINCIPLES AS THE TREES STILL STANDING.

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE

Tippecanoe City, Ohio, September 1, 1912.

To Whom It May Concern: Peter Bohlender & Sons have been known throughout this section of Ohio for years as nursery men of integrity. It therefore gives me much pleasure in recommending them to the public as such.

Yours respectfully,

U. J. FAVORITE,

Postmaster.



A bale of trees as packed ready for express shipment.

NO CHANCES TO TAKE WHEN ORDERING BY MAIL. WE GUARANTEE ALL OUR TREES TO BE EXACTLY AS REPRESENTED, AS TO SIZE, QUALITY AND KINDS. GOOD HEALTHY TREES AND PLANTS AND TRUE TO NAME.

If at any time anything is found otherwise than represented above, or in our catalogue, we will replace free of charge or refund the money paid us for same. All our promises, guarantees, and representations are made in printing and writing, therefore there is no chance for a misunderstanding. We would not dare make these promises and send them through the mail if we did not live up to them. Now, is this not the best way for you to buy your trees and plants? Your own Experimental Station advises buying direct from the Nursery. **THERE IS NOTHING OFFERED IN THIS CATALOGUE EXCEPT WELL-TRIED VARIETIES. ALL TREES ARE PERSONALLY INSPECTED AND A CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION, AS SHOWN ON PAGE 2, IS ATTACHED TO EACH PACKAGE.**

DIRECTIONS FOR CARING FOR TREES, PLANTS, AND SHRUBS ON RECEIPT OF SAME.—When trees and plants are received from the express or freight office, if the ground is not frozen, it is best to unpack the stock heel them in the shade of a tree or building, if possible. Dig a trench, unpack the trees, see that all the packing material is shaken from the roots, spread them out in the trench, and cover the roots to a depth of 10 or 12 inches with good wet dirt. If the soil is dry, use plenty of water to wet it up well.

The trees should be planted as soon as possible after receiving them. Take from the trench only as needed for planting so the roots will not become dry. Be sure to trim all bruised places off the roots, as fresh smooth cuts will heal over much quicker than a bruised place. We always furnish a small pamphlet with instructions for transplanting and caring for trees with each order that is sent out.

PRUNING AND PLANTING.—On receipt of the goods, before planting, you should trim the trees as illustrated in cut on opposite page. Be sure to spread out the roots well. If a tree with a low head is desired, the trees should be trimmed much more severely than we have shown in this cut. It is impossible to have fine-looking, healthy trees unless they are correctly pruned each season. The only thing that is necessary is to use a little judgment, cut out all the unnecessary limbs, and keep the tree shaped up, as to your idea of a tree. Watch the successful orchardists and notice the trees he has trimmed and it will not be long until you can be just as good an expert trimming trees and caring for them as any one else. There is a great deal of human nature in trees, by treating them right you can get results. Make a study of them and you will find it very fascinating, and it makes life worth living. In planting the trees, dig holes large enough to allow the roots to spread without being cramped in the least. Fill in dirt well around the roots, use top soil whenever you can, but do not use any manure around the roots, but you can put plenty of it on top of the ground after the tree is planted. Be sure to firm the dirt well around the roots. This is where so many make a failure, they are afraid to pack the dirt well around the roots. When you have about half of the dirt filled around the tree, it will be a good idea to put plenty of water in and then fill up the hole. Always plant the trees from one to two inches deeper than planted before. You can tell the depth they were in the ground by the color of the bark on the tree.

MULCHING.—After the tree is planted, place a covering of about 3 to 6 inches of well-rotted manure or compost around the tree, spreading it out from the tree, but by all means do not put the manure around the roots of the tree when planting. This is where a great many people make their mistake in planting trees, for if the season is not entirely in its favor it is sure to die.

REFERENCES

Tipp National Bank, Tippecanoe City, Ohio.

Fourth National Bank, Dayton, Ohio.

Dunn and Bradstreets Commercial Agency.

Citizens' National Bank, Tippecanoe City, Ohio.

Any business man, farmer, or professional man in this community.

Ask your own bank for this reference.

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APPLES

The apple is king of fruits by common consent. The first apple orchards planted in the United States were seedlings. From these seedlings one out of a hundred, or probably only one out of a thousand, proved worthy of propagation and was grafted. The apples you eat now have been propagated in this manner.

Apples can be grown with success almost any place in the United States. At the present time there are a few districts known as the apple belts. They grow enormous perfect apples that sell at high prices. Let me tell you, no matter where you are located you can grow apples just as good as these famous apples if you spray and trim your trees and give the soil the proper attention.

The ideal soil for apples is a strong loam of a limestone nature; but apples will thrive on almost any soil, providing it is neither too dry nor too wet. Too damp soil may be rendered fit for the apple by thorough drainage, and if too dry, by deep subsoil ploughing or trenching. Many New England orchards are very flourishing and productive on soils so stony and rock covered as to be unfit for any other crop.

We have had a great deal of experience in the selection of varieties best adapted to different soils and localities. If you are in doubt about your choice of varieties, write to us, or we will gladly make out your entire orchard list, if you so desire.

	Each	Per 100	Per 1000		Per 100	Per 1000
Apple trees, 2-year-old, 5-7 feet, branched tops.....	30 cts.	\$25.00	\$200.00	Apple trees, 1 year, 4-5 feet.....	\$17.50	\$150.00
Apple trees, 2-year-old, 4-5 feet, branched tops.....	25 cts.	22.00	200.00	Apple trees, 1 year, 3-4 feet.....	15.00	130.00
Apple trees, 2-year-old, 3-4 feet, branched tops.....	20 cts.	18.00	150.00			



WINE SOP

SUMMER VARIETIES

EARLY HARVEST (Early June, Yellow Harvest). The Early Harvest has been known in cultivation for more than one hundred years. It is a desirable variety for the home orchard, because it is one of the earliest of the summer apples, and is excellent for either dessert or culinary uses. The color is such that it shows bruises very readily, and it keeps but a short time. The fruit is medium to large; the skin thin, tender, very smooth, clear pale waxen yellow; the flesh white, not firm, rather fine, crisp, tender, juicy, at first brisly subacid, but eventually becoming milder and more agreeable for dessert. Good to very good. Late July and August.

EARLY WHITE SWEET. Medium size, white flesh apple; crisp and juicy. Good eating apple for early summer.

GOLDEN SWEET. Fruit of good medium size, attractive clear yellow, rich, sweet, very good in flavor and quality. Principally for home use. August and September. Tree is a good grower, healthy, hardy, and yields moderate crops biennially.

RED ASTRACHAN. A very beautiful early summer apple of good medium size; yellow, largely covered with light and dark red, presenting a striped appearance, and overspread with bluish bloom; flesh white, often strongly tinged with red. Crisp, tender, juicy, subacid, good to very good. Valued as one of the most beautiful early market and dessert apples, and also good for culinary purposes. The tree is of medium size, a good grower, extra hardy, moderately long-lived, comes into bearing rather young, and is a reliable cropper, yielding moderate to good crops biennially, or sometimes annually. Can be grown any place in the United States. August.

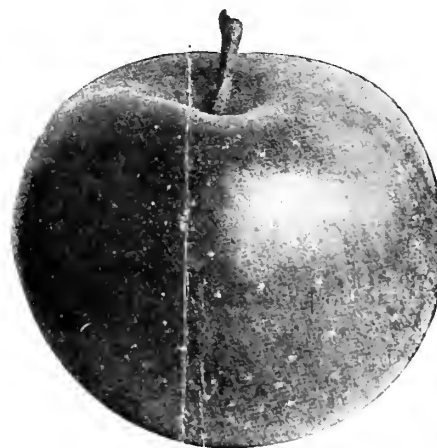
RED JUNE. An attractive little apple, deep red over yellow; tender, brisk subacid; very best for eating. The tree is a moderate grower, a pretty reliable bearer, and commonly yields good crops. It takes well in markets, because it is handsome. As the crop ripens unevenly, two or three pickings are necessary in order to secure the fruit in good condition. It is most popular in the south and southwest. Late July and early winter.

SOPS OF WINE. A very old English culinary and cider apple. The tree is a vigorous grower, comes into bearing rather young, and is a biennial or nearly annual cropper. An oblong, dark crimson apple of medium size; flesh yellowish, often stained with pink; fine, juicy, aromatic, subacid, and good. August.

SWEET BOUGH. Large, light yellow, tender, sweet, and excellent for baking. One of our finest summer apples. It may be handled to a limited extent in local markets, but is too soft to stand shipping to distant markets. It cannot be ranked among the profitable commercial varieties. The tree comes into bearing rather young, and is long-lived, specimens being found sixty to eighty years old, which are still productive. It should be found in every good collection. August and early September.

SUMMER QUEEN. A striped red apple of good size and excellent quality for culinary use during late summer, and also desirable for market. The tree is a moderate grower with spreading habit and productive, yielding good crops almost annually.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT (White Transparent, Grand Sultan, etc.). Another popular and well-known Russian variety that should be in every orchard. The tree is a very upright grower, and usually bears the first year after planting, often in the nursery rows. Fruits of medium size; pale waxen, transparent yellow; pleasantly acid, tender, and good. Splendid for home and market. Ripen in July and August before Early Harvest.



JONATHAN

FALL VARIETIES

ALEXANDER. A very large and beautiful deep crimson apple, with pleasantly flavored, yellow white flesh; suitable for culinary rather than for dessert use. The tree is hardy, vigorous, and moderately productive, but in some localities it is subject to blight. As the fruit ripens continuously during the period of from four to six weeks, it should have more than one picking. We recommend it for planting in commercial orchards to a limited extent. It is being used to some extent for export trade. September to October.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG, OR DUCHESS. A Russian variety of great hardiness, yielding abundantly in all sections. The fruits are large, rounded, yellow striped red, tender, juicy, and of the best quality for cooking. Tree productive while young. August and September.

FALL RAMBO. A pretty mottled and striped red and yellow apple, of medium size and good flavor; widely cultivated and everywhere esteemed. The tree is strong-growing and a heavy bearer. October to December.

FALL WATER or TALPEHOCKEN. Large and handsome; green, nearly covered with dull red. Bears young and abundantly. January to April.



HUBBARDSTON NONESUCH

HOLLAND PIPPEN. One of the most valuable autumn apples for cooking, but of inferior quality for dessert. The fruit is usually large, or very large, and when kept free from scab is a good-looking green apple. The flesh is slightly coarse-grained, moderately crisp, rather tender, very juicy, and brisk subacid. The tree is a good grower, hardy, or nearly so, pretty long-lived, and generally quite productive, yielding moderate to good crops biennially, or sometimes annually. It varies greatly in keeping qualities in different seasons. It is grown to a limited extent for market. September and October.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH. One of the most beautiful and most productive fall varieties. A good market sort, because of the attractiveness of the fruit. Of uniformly good size; smooth, round, beautifully flushed with red on a yellow ground. Good for table use. August to October.

JEFFERSON COUNTY. The fruit is yellow shaded and splashed with red, not very bright in color. It is fine for dessert, the flesh being tender, rather firm, crisp, of good flavor, and excellent quality. It is not regarded as a good commercial variety, for there is apt to be a rather large amount of unmarketable fruit, and if the fruit does not color properly it is of poor flavor. It comes into bearing young and is a reliable bearer. October and November.



POUND ROYAL. Fruit is large, and when fully ripe of an attractive yellow color. The flesh is tender, rich, and very good in quality, being excellent for dessert, but especially desirable for culinary uses. The tree is a strong grower, hardy, and very long-lived. Fairly good commercial apple. Used to a limited extent for early export trade. It is one of the most desirable apples of its season for the home orchard. September to November.

SALOME. Native of Illinois; ripening in October, but keeping till mid-winter. The tree is of good growth, bearing young and annually; holds its fruit well. The fruit is medium to large size, skin pale yellow, with red stripes; flesh yellow and tender, and of a pleasant subacid flavor. The quality varies with the season—sometimes excellent.



ARKANSAS BLACK

SUMMER RAMBO (Western Beauty). Early autumn apple. Very attractive in size, form, and color. The fine color and size of this variety combined with its good quality recommend it for home use and local market.

WEALTHY. This apple originated in Minnesota, and is notable for its hardiness of tree and fruit buds. Large, smooth, almost over-spread with brilliant red. Very attractive. Absolutely the best apple of its season. It is a free grower, bears young, a good keeper, splendid for cold storage. October to January.

WESTERN BEAUTY (Summer Rambo). The fruit is large to very large; pale yellow, brightly splashed with red; the light yellow flesh is tender, crisp, juicy, and melting. The tree is a strong grower, comes into bearing early, and is a reliable cropper, yielding moderate to good crops almost annually. One of the most desirable sorts for home and market. September and November.

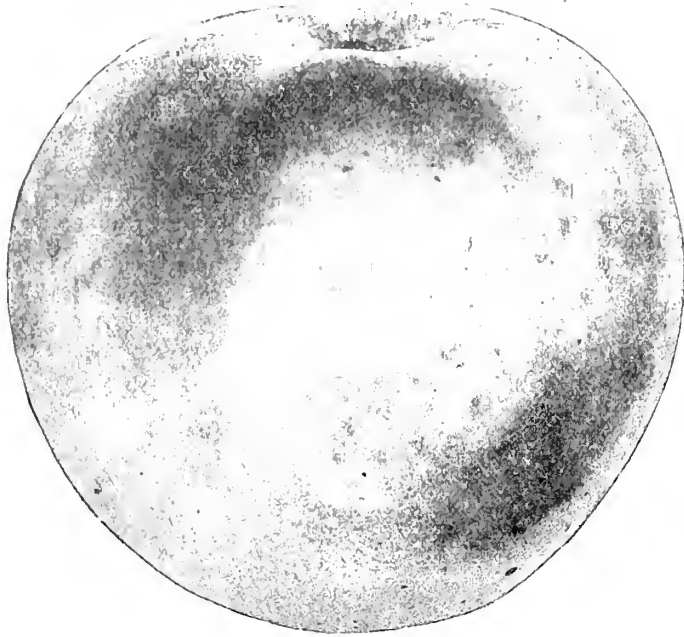
YELLOW BELLEFLOWER. Old favorite; large, often quite large; skin pale yellow with a blush, very tender when ripe, fine grained, juicy, subacid, and of excellent quality. Tree hardy. October.

WINTER VARIETIES

AKIN'S RED. A very handsome red apple native of Illinois. Flesh yellow, firm, juicy, of good quality—perhaps of the best. It is a fair keeper. Tree hardy. December to March.

ARKANSAS BLACK. A remarkably large and handsome crimson-black apple; perfectly smooth, roundish flat, lightly dotted with white. Hon. Parker Earle, the great New Mexico apple authority, thinks very highly of it. The flesh is yellow, juicy, and delicious; an excellent keeper. It is popular in the South, where it commands double the price of the Ben Davis. December to April.

BALDWIN. Probably no apple has secured so general popularity. When well grown, on trees well open to the sun, it is bright red and very rich. A great market apple; very productive; large, deep red; crisp, juicy flesh. December to March.



YELLOW NEWTOWN PIPPIN

BANANA. Tree a good grower, bears young and annually, hardy. The fruit is large; clear pale yellow, with pinkish red blush; the flesh is tender, sweet, and exceedingly aromatic. It has a suggestive banana flavor. Recommended for fancy market, but it will not stand long shipment. Excellent for dessert, but not so good for cooking. November to February.

BEN DAVIS (New York Pippin, Thornton of Southern Alabama, Kentucky Streak, etc.). A remarkable keeper and a profitable market apple for many sections. Large, handsome, brightly striped with red, variable in flavor. Remarkably vigorous and fruitful. January to April.

YELLOW NEWTOWN PIPPIN. Beautiful, long-life tree of upright growth of excellence. Winter apple for use last of March or later. Fruit of beautiful golden yellow. Good cooker and shipper. Desirable for export trade.

FAMEUSE (Snow Apple). An old and well-known variety, ripens in late fall, and keeps until the holidays. It is well known in market, and during its season it usually sells above average market prices, particularly if well colored and free from scab or other imperfections. It keeps well in cold storage. The tree is vigorous and hardy, succeeding especially well in the North, and bears enormous crops. The fruit is of medium size, smooth, regular, deep crimson, with snowy white, tender, melting flesh, slightly perfumed, of delightful flavor. It is one of the most desirable dessert apples of its season. November to January.

GANO. Similar, but superior to the Ben Davis, bearing a much handsomer and better quality of fruit. The fruit is large, deep dark red; flesh pale yellow, mild, subacid, of good flavor, and has good keeping qualities. It is a very profitable market variety. The trees are very productive. December to March.

GOLDEN RUSSET. Of medium size, round-ovate; clear golden russet, with slight blush; tender, crisp, juicy, and high-flavored. Tree an excellent upright grower, robust, and hardy; bearing immense crops. November to April.

GRIMES GOLDEN. A medium to large apple of transparent golden yellow, and of the very highest quality. Flesh tender, juicy, spicy, rich. An old-time favorite that has never lost its popularity. The hardy, vigorous tree produces large crops, blooms late, and comes into bearing young. Largely planted in the South and Southwest. A favorite in all markets, and invariably brings highest prices. January to April.

HUBBARDSTON NONESUCH (American Blush). The tree is a very handsome, strong grower, and bears heavy crops. A very large, handsome apple, yellow overlaid with red; tender fleshed, with distinct delightful flavor. November to January.

JONATHAN. The Jonathan is recognized as the most popular and profitable high-class apple grown in the west, a popular favorite everywhere. Editor Irvine, of the "Fruit Grower," says: "It will be a long while before the Jonathan will be supplanted in favored sections." It is a seedling of Spitzenburg, but of much wider adaptability. Originated in New York and succeeds wherever apples can be grown. Jonathan is a late fall or early winter apple in southern latitudes, and is not a long keeper unless placed in cold storage. If put in cold storage promptly after being picked, Jonathan keeps better than nearly any other apple grown; in fact, they are often kept until apples come again. Tree is an early bearer, long-lived, and productive. The beautiful color of the fruit always attracts favorable attention. It is a medium-sized apple; pale yellow, heavily flushed with red; the flesh is white, juicy, tender, and mild subacid. The quality is excellent. November to March.

KING OF TOMKIN'S COUNTY. A red apple of extraordinary size and fair quality; the flesh is slightly coarse, but tender and vinous. An abundant annual bearer. November to March.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG. A very large, showy, dark red winter apple of good quality. The tree is of a strong, vigorous growth, hardy, and a regular and abundant bearer. Largely planted in Arkansas as superior to the Winesap. November to April.

MINKLER. This apple should be in every family orchard. Tree a strong grower and a good and regular cropper; a giant tree, long-lived; very hardy. A large apple, with greenish yellow skin, striped with red, of excellent quality.

MISSOURI PIPPIN. This variety originated in Missouri. A very hardy tree and a good bearer. Fruit medium; skin yellowish red with dark red stripes; flesh of fair quality. December to June.

NORTHWESTERN GREENING. This is an annual abundant bearing sort. The tree and fruit buds are very hardy. The fruit is very large; greenish yellow when fully ripe; good flavor, juicy, and subacid. Good keeper. January to June.

NORTHERN SPY. Large; striped, crimson next the sun; juicy, rich, and aromatic, retaining these qualities until late spring or summer. The tree grows fast, bears well, blooms later than other sorts. Valuable as an aphid resisting stock. The tree will always need a good deal of trimming to keep the head open to the sun. This apple has taken its place quite at the front of winter varieties, over a very large territory. January to June.

PARK SPICE. A fine red apple, which looks very much like the Baldwin. A little too tart for dessert, but fine for cooking. It begins bearing while young; is an annual and abundant bearer. Fine winter apple.



MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG

PEWAUKEE. Medium to large, round-ovate; bright yellow, flushed with dull red; has white tender flesh of good to best quality. Tree is exceptionally hardy and robust; well suited to cold climates. January to May.

RAMBO. A pretty striped, red and yellow, apple of medium size; good flavor, tender, and juicy; widely cultivated and everywhere esteemed. The tree is strong-growing and a heavy bearer. October to December.

RED BEITIGHEIMER. One of the largest and handsomest autumn varieties, originated in Germany. Roundish conical; creamy yellow, deeply flushed with crimson; flesh white, firm, pleasantly acid. It is a good cooking apple, but coarse and not desirable for dessert use. On account of the size of the fruit, it drops badly before the crop is ready to pick. Free-growing and fruitful. September and October.

RAWLE'S GENET (Never Fail). Tree is vigorous, prolific, and comes into leaf and bloom later than most varieties. Fruit medium size; skin yellowish green, striped red; flesh rich and juicy. January to April.

ROME BEAUTY (Royal Red, Rome, Phoenix). The trees come into bearing early and produce heavy annual crops of fruit, uniform in size, fine in appearance, and of good quality. The fruit is large and handsome, yellow with crimson cheek, and tender, juicy, yellow flesh. November to February.

SMITH'S CIDER. A medium-sized apple; greenish-white striped with red; productive, profitable, and reliable. Very popular in the South and Southwest. November to February.

SPITZENBERG. Large, brilliant, red with grey dots, rich, crisp, juicy, and delicious. Tree is rather a slow grower, but with high cultivation forms a large and spreading tree. Good bearer. December to April.

TALMAN'S SWEET. Tree free growing. Fruit medium size, yellow, firm, and sweet. December to April.

STARK. Large, roundish; golden green with crimson shadings; flesh yellow, moderately juicy, mild, subacid. The tree makes a strong growth, bears early and abundant, regular crops. One of our best apples. January to May.

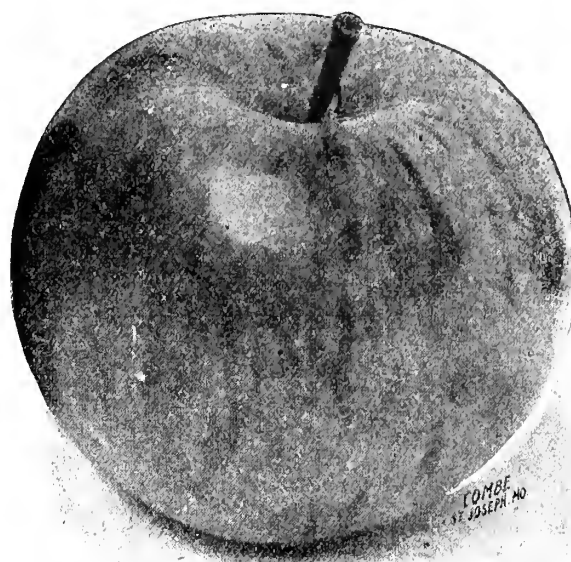
STAYMAN'S WINESAP. One of the finest apples grown for appearance, flavor, and juiciness. A favorite for cider. Medium size, conical; mostly covered with red on a yellow ground; flesh fine, crisp, juicy, very tender, and high flavored. The tree is a strong grower, a drouth resister, and will thrive on thin soils. No apple is more widely planted. November to April, but keeps well to May.

WAGENER. A fine, deep red apple of medium to large size; flesh firm, subacid, and well flavored, of excellent quality, somewhat resembling the Northern Spy. The tree is an upright grower and productive, although usually short-lived. The tree bears young and yields good annual crops that keep from December to May.

WHITE PIPPIN. One of our cleanest and largest winter apples, of fine quality. The tree is a good bearer and long-lived. The fruit is large, creamy yellow, with tender white flesh of pleasantly acid taste. January to June.

WILLOW TWIG. Fruit large, green, striped with dull red: Considered the latest keeper of all well-known varieties. The flesh is coarse, but has a fairly good flavor when fully ripe, which is not before March or April. Much of the dislike of this apple comes from trying to eat it before it is ripe. This is an old variety, hardy, and productive. The trees should be well pruned to allow the sun to get into the tree, or fruits are liable to be scabby. You can easily keep these apples until the new crop of earlies is ripe.

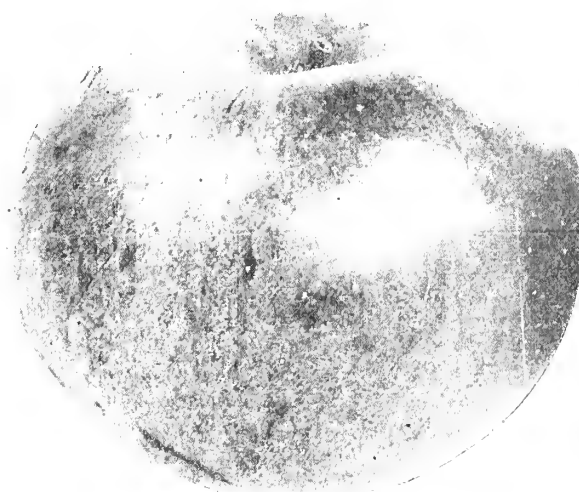
WINESAP. One of the very best keepers, popular with fruit stores because it always holds up. It is one of the leading export apples. Fruit medium large; skin almost entirely covered with dark red, moderately thick, and very tough; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, with a rich flavor. A standard well known and productive variety in the West and Southwest. December to March.



FAMEUSE OR SNOW

WOLF RIVER. The tree is a strong grower, bearing heavy crops alternate years. Large, greenish yellow, flushed with crimson; flesh white, tender, spicy, subacid. January to February.

YORK IMPERIAL (Johnson's Fine Winter, Shepp, etc.) One of the most recent introductions especially adapted for marketing. The fruit is attractive in appearance, of medium size, smooth, clear waxen yellow, flushed with carmine; flesh crisp, firm, subacid, good, a good keeper and retains its flavor to the last. An annual bearer. Tree vigorous and long-lived. December to February.



WOLF RIVER

CRABS

HUGHES VIRGINIA CRAB. The best known cider apple; has world-wide reputation with no equal for fine quality of cider.

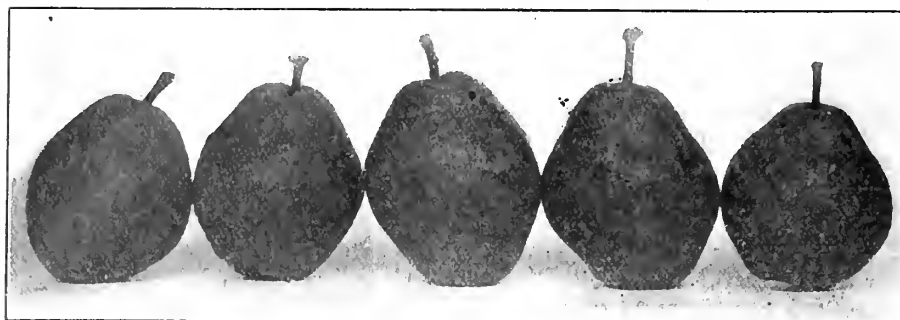
TRANSCENDENT. This is the largest and best of the Siberian Crabs. The tree is a good grower, roundish, spreading, extremely hardy, and usually very productive, yielding good to very heavy crops nearly annually. The fruits are one and one-half to two inches in diameter, bright yellow, striped with red; flesh yellow, crisp, juicy, moderately fine, somewhat astringent, subacid, very good for culinary use. Late August to the middle of September.

WHITNEY. The tree is a hardy, thrifty, upright grower; comes into bearing young and is very productive. The flesh yellowish, crisp, juicy, mild subacid, or nearly sweet, with slight crab apple flavor. Late August and early December.



WHITE PIPPIN

Commercial
Orchards
of
Kieffer Pears



KIEFFER PEAR

Are
Good
Investments

PEARS

Your farm should contain at least a few pear trees. They are easily grown, being, on the whole, more healthy and better able to care for themselves than the apple. The pear tree requires little room, and for that reason may be grown advantageously on a small lot.

You will find our pear trees of the finest stock for transplanting, as they are well developed, stocky trees. In the course of five years they will be bearing a fine crop of fruit. We have both standard and dwarf varieties. For the permanent orchard, we recommend the standards, while the dwarf is better for small lots.

The pear will do its best on a strong loam of moderate depth on a dry subsoil; yet it will adapt itself to as great a variety of soil as any fruit. The pear tree should not have too rich a soil, as a too rapid growth is more liable to produce a blight.

Standard Pear Trees, 5-7 feet, 30 cents each; \$2.75 per 10; \$25.00 per 100.

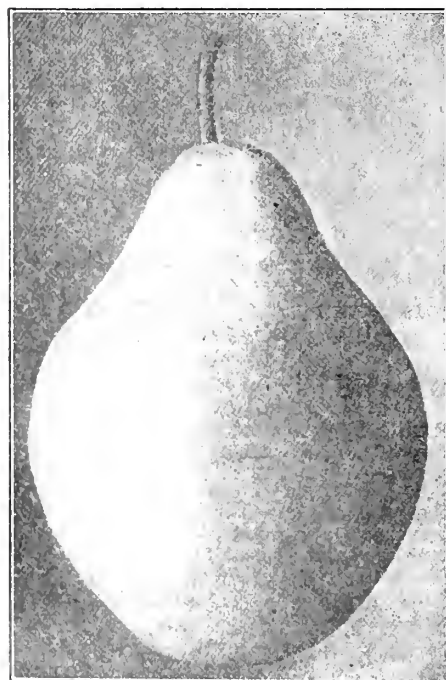
Standard Pear Trees, 4-5 feet, 25 cents each; \$2.40 per 10; \$18.00 per 100.

SUMMER PEARS

BARTLETT. One of the most popular sorts both for home and market. It is large, handsome, waxen yellow, with red blush; flesh buttery, rich, and juicy, high flavored. Bartlett trees bear while young, produce enormous crops, and are not nearly so liable to be damaged by insects and diseases as some other varieties. We offer this variety either as a dwarf or standard, but recommend the standard. One of the best for dessert and for canning. August and September.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE. Fruit handsome, large, long, yellow, spotted dull red where exposed to the sun; flesh fine grained, juicy, rich, sweet flavored. It resembles the Bartlett. To get the fruit at its best, it should be picked a week before it ripens. The tree is a vigorous grower, hardy, and productive. August.

KOONCE. An exceedingly hardy variety; I might say almost frost-proof, as it will bear heavy crops when all other varieties are destroyed by frost. The tree is a vigorous grower and seldom blights. A handsome pear of medium size, yellow with carmine cheek; juicy, sweet, of fair quality. The fruit may be picked green and will color up well in a few days. A good market variety and an excellent shipper. July and August.



BARTLETT

KIEFFER. On account of its excellent keeping qualities, it is one of the best and one of the most profitable market varieties. It is extraordinarily large, handsome, rich golden yellow, with a light vermillion cheek. Fine for canning or preserving. For a commercial orchard it is undoubtedly one of the finest pears, as the trees are troubled very little with scales or other diseases, and never fail to bear a good crop. The trees bear young, and are heavy annual croppers. October and November.

LAWRENCE. One of the finest of the early winter pears. The fruit is medium to large, rich yellow, spotted with russet, aromatic, very sweet, and good. The tree is hardy, resists blight, very long-lived, and is very productive, bearing large crops annually. November and December.

SECKLE. This well-known little pear has attained the rank of standard in quality on account of its rich, delicious flavor; it is very popular for dessert. The fruit is small brownish, rather sussety. The tree is a rather slow grower, erect, stout, but not a tall grower, and very round headed. September and October.

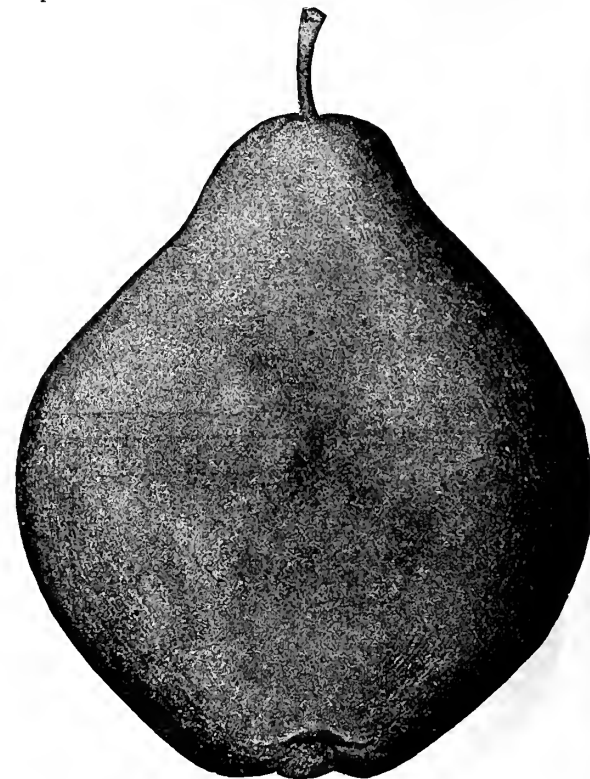
SHELDON. A pear of the very finest quality, rich and highly aromatic. The fruit is greenish russet with a red cheek, of very large size, and somewhat flattened in shape, like the Bergamots. The tree is erect, free-growing, and fruitful, but not very long-lived. October.

AUTUMN AND WINTER PEARS

DUCHESS D'ANGOULEME. This is the largest pear among our really good ones. The skin is dull, greenish yellow; flesh white, melting, juicy, and well flavored. The tree is a vigorous grower and a reliable bearer. They make a very profitable market variety and are also fine for the home garden. This is one of the few really profitable dwarfs. October and November.

FLEMISH BEAUTY. One of the best for Montana and the Northwest on account of its hardiness. The tree is a strong grower, an annual abundant bearer, and is usually successful over a large range of country. The fruit is large; the skin is pale yellow, spotted with reddish brown; the flavor is sweet and melting. One of the few pears that may be allowed to ripen on the tree without being rendered entirely flavorless. September and October.

GARBER. Earlier and larger than the Kieffer, but otherwise resembling it. The trees are hardy, thrifty growers, free from blight; bear young and are immensely productive. The fruit is juicy, fair quality, although rather coarse grained. A good variety to plant among Kieffer as a pollenizer. Fine for canning and a profitable market variety. September and October.



FLEMISH BEAUTY

DWARF APPLE

Dwarf fruit trees have not been so largely grown in this country as in Europe, but now they are coming into more common use. These trees are particularly valuable in small gardens, and are becoming constantly more popular among our urban and especially our suburban population. A large and increasing percentage of our population now lives the suburban life, in that zone where the city and country meet. They have small tracts of land on which they do more or less gardening, and for them the dwarf fruit tree is a precious boon. It is possible to plant three to five hundred dwarf fruit trees on a quarter of an acre where less than a dozen standard trees would flourish.

The dwarf fruit trees also work more readily into a scheme of more or less ornamental gardening where fruits are combined with vegetables and flowers, especially if some sort of formal gardening is attempted, the cordon, espaliers, and pyramids exactly suit the demands. Another consideration of the highest value is that they come into bearing so soon, and produce perfect apples as large as standard varieties.

We are herewith offering five different varieties.

Remember the fruit of dwarf trees is the same as on the standard varieties. The only difference in the tree being that the dwarf tree is propagated on roots that dwarf the tree and cause it to bear much earlier.

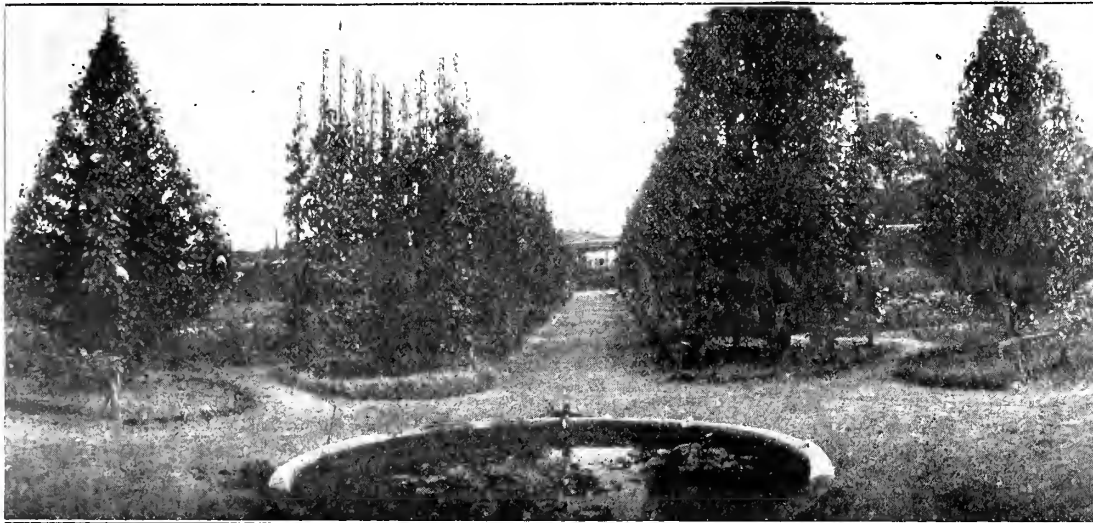
DWARF APPLE

2-year-old trees, 3-4 feet.....40 cents each; \$35.00 per 100
1-year-old trees, 1-2 feet.....20 cents each; \$18.00 per 100

These two-year trees are alrge enough to bear fruit the first year. They have bloom buds on them now.

Varieties of dwarf apples, as follows:

Bismarck	Jonathan	Arkansas Black
Wealthy	Pewaukee	Early Strawberry
Grimes Golden	Maiden Blush	



THE WAY TREES ARE TRAINED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

DWARF PEARS

2-year-old trees, 4-5 feet.....30 cents each; \$25.00 per 100
2-year-old trees, 3-4 feet.....18 cents each; 15.00 per 100



DWARF PEAR TREES TRAINED ON WIRE FENCH

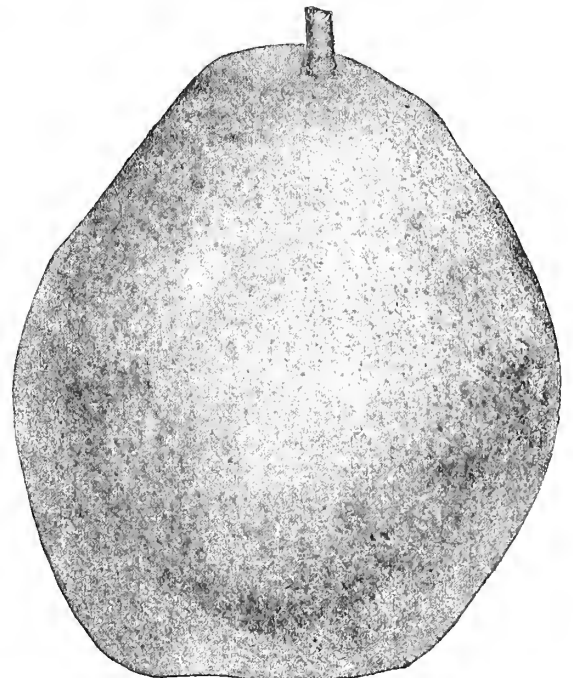
The varieties are:

Bartlett
Duchess
Kieffer
Seckel
Flemish Beauty
Clapp's Favorite

Ten
One-year-old
Dwarf Apple,
postage paid,
\$2.00,
by Parcel Post



BISMARCK APPLE



DUCHESS PEAR FROM DWARF TREE

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO THOSE WHO WISH TO PLANT AN IDEAL ORCHARD

APPLE TREES, \$5.00 PER 100

In planting an apple orchard, it is always necessary to test out the varieties that will do best in your locality. For an exceedingly small sum, we will graft you your favorite varieties of apples from wood from your own trees. In this way you will have varieties especially adapted to your location, and trees that will produce an extra quality of fruit. This means you get high-bred trees especially adapted to your conditions, which is a great item for you to consider.

We find it has proven very convenient for those who wish to grow large orchards to have the grafts put up and plant them in nursery rows. If planted in good ground and cultivated well, you can usually get a growth of from 4 to 5 feet the first season, and can grow from fifteen to seventeen thousand grafts to an acre. This makes a very convenient way to start a large orchard. You can sell enough trees to your neighbors to more than pay you for your trouble in growing them, at the same time having what you need for your own planting.

We are ready now to begin grafting, and if you will send us limbs of apple of the summer 1912 growth, we will furnish the roots that are grown especially for grafting, graft them, and ship them to you securely packed, with instructions for planting and caring for same for \$5.00 per hundred, postage or express prepaid.

We will make special prices for doing this work in lots of 500 and up, to be grafted on good, clean, healthy roots, wrapped and tied in bunches of 50 each, and packed in boxes ready for shipping. If you wish to furnish the wood for the varieties you want, we will be glad to give you instructions as to how to cut the limbs, pack, and ship same.

ENSEE APPLE

This promising new sort was originated about 1880 as a chance seedling on a farm in Lawrence County, Ohio. Since 1895 it has been somewhat disseminated in experimental way and commercially to a certain extent. The tree is rather an upright grower and of spreading habit, with rather pale bark. It blossoms just after the Ben Davis and is considered a productive and regular bearer. The apple is about the size and color of Rome Beauty, with quality of Grimes Golden or Jonathan, but more juicy than either, and never gets dry even after being kept in cold storage. The original tree was burned in the fall of 1908, together with barns on the place, but in the three years preceding it bore over thirty bushels of apples. The tree is a more vigorous grower than the Rome Beauty, with a more healthy foliage. Its season is late fall and early winter, keeping well in cold storage. This is a variety that is deserving of testing throughout the Middle States and irrigated valleys of the West, as it is an apple of large size, fine quality, subacid flavor, rich, and adapted to both home use and special markets.

It is well recommended by Mr. W. J. Green, of the Agricultural Experimental Station at Wooster, Ohio, and D. D. Brackett, Pomologist, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; F. H. Ballou, Secretary, of Ohio Horticultural Society, Newark, Ohio; and Mr. H. W. Collingwood, Editor of the Rural New Yorker.

2-year-old, 4-5 feet.....	50 cents
2-year-old, 5-7 feet.....	60 cents

CHERRIES

Plant a cherry orchard. For commercial purposes, perhaps no fruit can surpass the cherry, always being in demand on the market and selling at good prices. The trees are easily grown, requiring little care, thriving and doing well on almost any soil, but preferring an elevated, naturally light, dry, loamy soil. The trees bear early and are exceedingly productive. They require almost no attention, but under cultivation the increased size and flavor of the fruit will more than repay you for your trouble.

Cherries are infected by fewer diseases and insects than any other fruit tree. It is not necessary to spray cherry trees, although spraying will benefit the tree. The San Jose Scale never bothers sour cherry trees.

Our cherry stock is as fine as you have ever seen. They are all budded on imported Mahaleb stock, as this makes the best and longest-lived trees.

CHERRY TREES

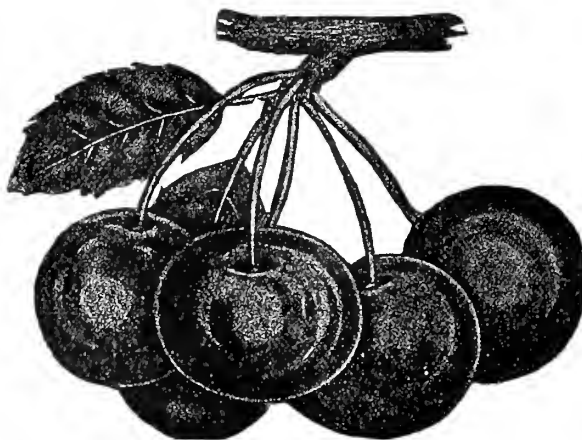
Cherry trees, 2-year-old, 4-6 feet.....	36 cents each; \$3.00 per 10; \$24.00 per 100
Cherry trees, 2-year-old, 3½-4½ feet.....	22 cents each; \$2.00 per 10; \$17.00 per 100
Cherry trees, 2-year-old, 2-3 feet.....	\$10.00 per 100

BLACK TARTARIAN. Of superb quality, purplish color; juicy, rich, and beautiful. This remarkable vigorous tree makes a beautiful erect growth. A prolific bearer. Late June and early July.

DYEHOUSE. One of our earliest cherries. Similar to the Early Richmond, but ripens about a week earlier and is much sweeter. The fruit is medium sized, soft, red, and juicy. The tree is hardy, upright grower, and very productive. June.

EARLY RICHMOND or MAY. Unsurpassed for cooking. The tree is a free grower and a reliable producer. The fruit is medium sized, dark red, juicy, and acid flavor. June.

GOVERNOR WOOD. The standard of quality among the sweet cherries. The large, light red, rich fruit hangs well on the tree and does not rot easily. The fruit buds are hardy, and the tree is a stout, healthy, vigorous grower, and an abundant bearer. June.



MONTMORENCY CHERRY

LATE DUKE. A large, light red cherry of excellent quality. The tree is a strong, upright grower. Last of July.

LARGE MONTMORENCY. Several different strains come under this variety or name; all of them are good, but we consider this particular strain as one of the best of the sour cherries, and it should be largely planted in every orchard. The fruit is large, light red, handsome, and one of the finest flavored cherries of this class. The trees are strong growers, hardy, and exceedingly productive. Late June.

WINDSOR. We recommend this variety for the hardiness of the tree and fruit buds, as the seedling is of Canadian origin. A large delicious cherry of very remarkable qualities; reddish brown or liver colored. Valuable for late market or home use. July.

YELLOW SPANISH. A large, handsome, sweet cherry; pale yellow, with light red cheek; firm and most delicious. The tree is a vigorous grower and productive. Late June.

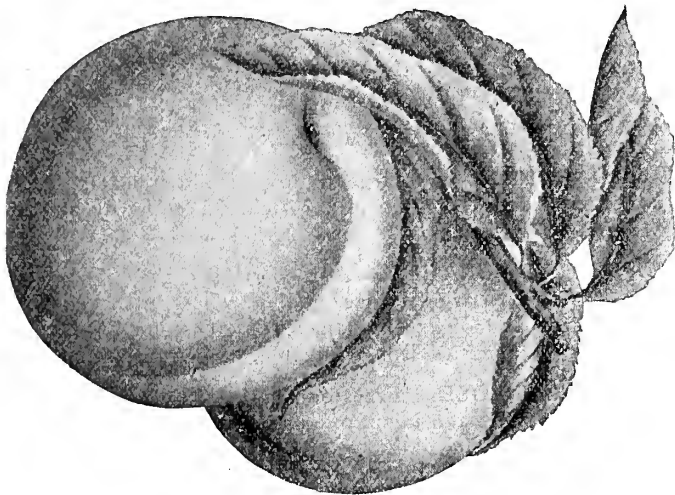
PEACH TREES

What is more delicious than peaches and cream? You may enjoy this delicious luxury no matter where you live. If you live on a farm, put out a small peach orchard or plant a large orchard for commercial purposes. If you live on a city lot, plant a peach tree in your back yard. The tree, if cared for, will bear enough fruit for your own use, and leave some for canning for winter's use. But no matter whether you plant one or many trees, they are sure to pay you a large dividend. In spite of the fact that large peach orchards are planted every year, there still are not enough peaches to supply the market.

The peach does best in a rich, deep, sandy loam, but will grow in almost any well-drained soil. Before transplanting your trees, be sure to cut off every branch close to the tree, and cut back the stem of the tree itself about one-third. To have a perfectly-formed, round-headed tree, it should be pruned each year.

Our peach trees are all propagated from peach pits secured from North Carolina, where there are no yellows or other fatal peach diseases. All our varieties are budded on this high-class stock. They are fine, healthy, well rooted, thrifty trees that will grow, bear, and give you large returns.

Peach trees, 4 to 6 feet; large trees.....	20 cents each, \$15.00 per 100
Peach trees, 3½ to 4 feet.....	15 cents each, 10.00 per 100
Peach trees, 2½ to 3½ feet.....	10 cents each, 7.00 per 100



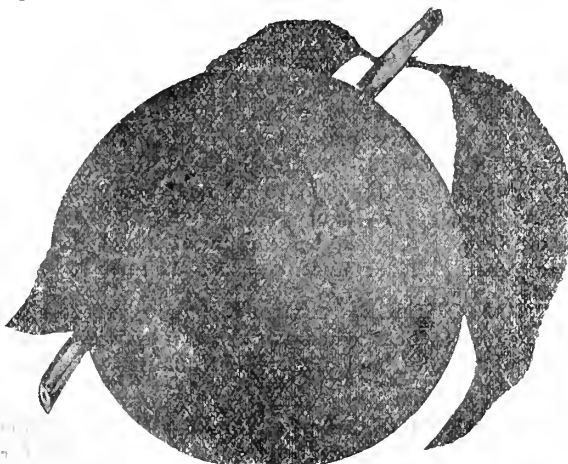
CHAMPION

BEER'S SMOCK. A large yellow flesh peach; annual bearer. One of the most desirable and profitable market sorts. September.

BELLE OF GEORGIA. A great market peach of the South. Large, white, freestone peach with a red cheek; flesh white, red to the pit, firm, juicy, and excellent flavor. Tree a rapid grower and very productive. Early July.

BOKARA No. 3. Fruit large, skin yellow with red cheek. Flesh firm, good quality, freestone.

CHAMPION. One of our finest freestone peaches; large, cream white with slight blush; flesh white, rich, sweet, and juicy, of excellent flavor. The tree is hardy and very productive. A profitable market variety, being an excellent seller and a good shipper. August.



KALAMAZOO PEACH

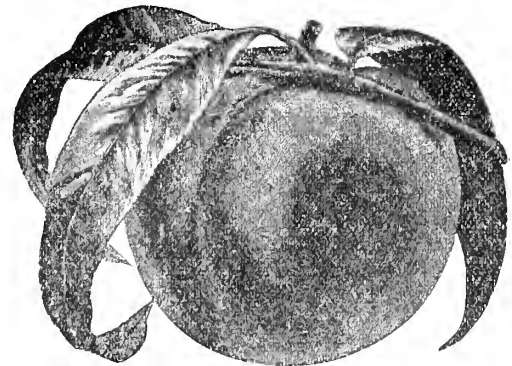
CARMAN. A fine market variety, being the first real freestone peach of the season. Large yellowish white; flesh creamy white, tender, rich, spicy, and juicy. The tree is hardy, a good grower, and bears large crops regularly. A fine shipper. August.

CHAIR'S CHOICE. A very large yellow peach with a red cheek; firm flesh. Splendid for dessert or canning. A good market variety and will stand shipping. The tree is a strong grower and a heavy cropper. September.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY. A very large, rich yellow freestone, of the finest quality. Trees are very productive. This variety is, perhaps, better known than any other peach in the United States. Late August.

CRAWFORD'S LATE. This peach is similar to Crawford's Early, but ripens two or three weeks later.

CROSBY. This variety ranks among the hardiest of our peaches. Medium size; bright yellow splashed with carmine; flesh yellow and of good flavor. It is inclined to overbear, but if allowed to do so the quality is inferior. Freestone. September.



ELBERTA PEACH

ELBERTA. One of the best varieties for the commercial orchard. The fruit is of large size, with golden yellow skin, covered largely with crimson; flesh is yellow, juicy, good, and firm enough to ship well. The great canning peach. The tree is a vigorous grower, healthy, fairly hardy, and a regular cropper. Freestone. August and September.

EARLY MICHIGAN. Medium size, light with red cheek, handsome; flesh white, firm, and a fine quality, and an early and good bearer. Middle of August.

ENGLE'S MAMMOTH. Large, yellow; resembles Late Crawford; more productive. September.

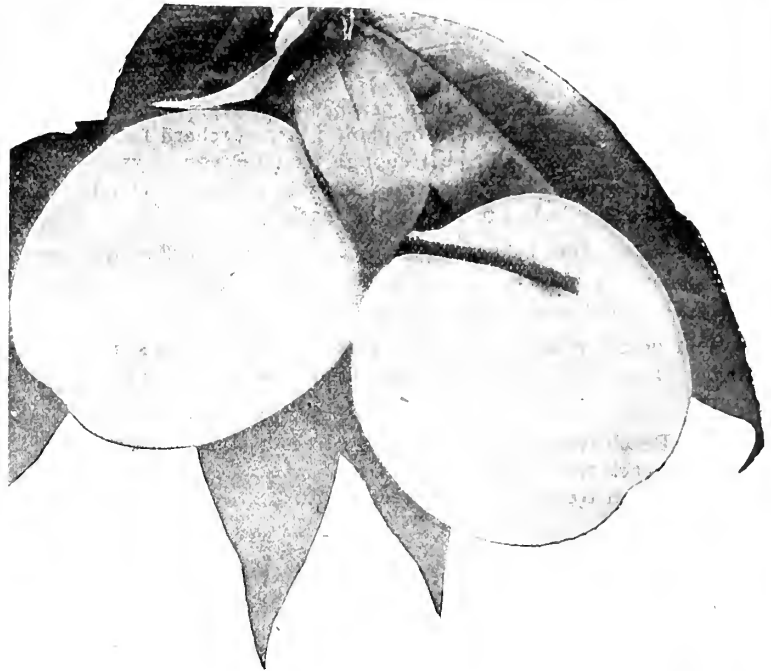
FITZGERALD. Of Canadian origin, very hardy both in tree and bloom. Trees are strong growers and very productive, beginning to bear the second year after planting. This variety has been a success in nearly all peach regions. Fruit is large, bright yellow, suffused with red; flesh deep yellow, firm, and of very high quality. Freestone. Last of August.

GOLDEN DROP. The beautiful golden color of the flesh makes it very attractive and popular. On the market it sells at highest prices. The tree is hardy, bears early, and is productive. Freestone. Late September.

HEATH CLING. Very large, creamy white with faint blush; flesh pure white to the stone; juicy and sweet, with good aroma, very popular for preserving and canning. A good keeper. October.

KALAMAZOO. An excellent variety. Fruit is large, golden yellow, with a crimson cheek; flesh yellow to the pit, of delightful flavor; the pit small and a freestone. The trees are hardy, productive, and bear early. September.

LEMON FREE. Large light yellow with greenish white tinge; flesh yellow, tender, and juicy. A good canning sort.



O. M. FREE

LEMON CLING. A large, oblong, yellow peach, brightened with a dark red cheek; flesh firm and rich. Tree hardy and productive. Mid-September.

MATTHEW'S BEAUTY. A good rival of the Elberta, ripening three weeks later. Large in size, golden yellow, streaked with red; flesh thick, firm, and of excellent flavor, a freestone. On account of its good shipping qualities, it is a valuable market variety. September.

MOUNTAIN ROSE. Freestone, large, handsome; yellow with red cheek; flesh white and juicy; one of the best. August.

OLD MIXON FREE. The standard late white peach. A large, handsome freestone, with tender, excellent, white flesh. Early September.

SMOCK. A large, yellow peach, mottled red; juicy, freestone. Enormously productive. A valuable market variety. Late September.

STUMP. One of the very finest late varieties. The trees are long-lived and very productive. A beautiful red and white peach of good size and flavor. Freestone. Late September.

TRIUMPH. One of the most popular yellow freestone peaches, ripening very early. Very large, golden yellow, nearly covered with red; flesh deep rich yellow. Fine for eating and shipping. Tree blooms late and is an abundant annual cropper. July.

WONDERFUL. Very large, deep yellow, overspread with carmine; flesh yellow, bright red at pit, firm, good. Splendid market variety. Freestone. Late September.

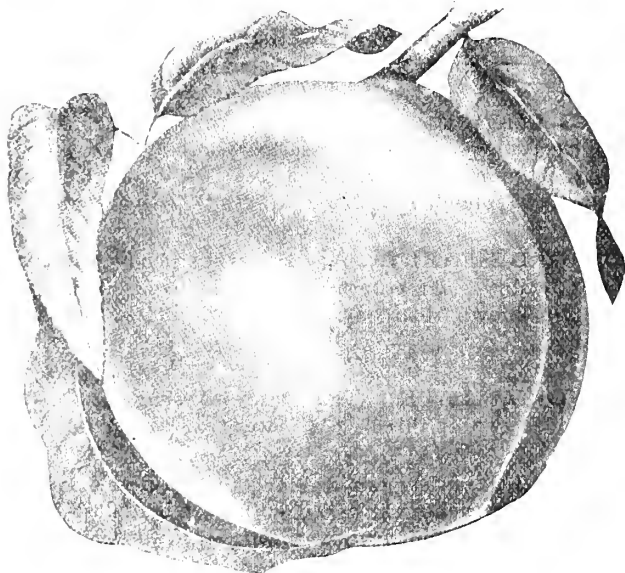
QUINCES

The quince is always in demand, although its commercial value has changed but little for many years. Quinces are largely used in cooking, canning, and preserving, as they have a delicious flavor. It is a reliable crop, requiring but little cultivation, although under careful cultivation the increased size and quality of the crop will repay you for your trouble. The trees thrive in almost any kind of soil, but prefer a heavy, moist, clay loam.

Quince, 3 to 4 feet.....30 cents each; \$2.50 per 10; \$22.50 per 100
Quince, 4 to 5 feet.....40 cents each; 3.50 per 10; 30.50 per 100

CHAMPION QUINCE. A strong, rugged, exceeding productive tree, which begins to bear when two years old. The fruit is large, oval, a rich yellow color, and of excellent quality. It ripens late and keeps well until January.

APPLE or ORANGE. Large, roundish, bright golden yellow, cooks quite tender, and has an excellent flavor. Valuable for preserving and market. An abundant bearer. One of the finest late varieties.



BOKARA

NEW PROLIFIC. A popular market sort, large yellow fruit, blush cheek; flesh firm, juicy, fine flavor, and a freestone. Of strong vigorous growth, hardy, and productive. September.



CHAMPION QUINCE

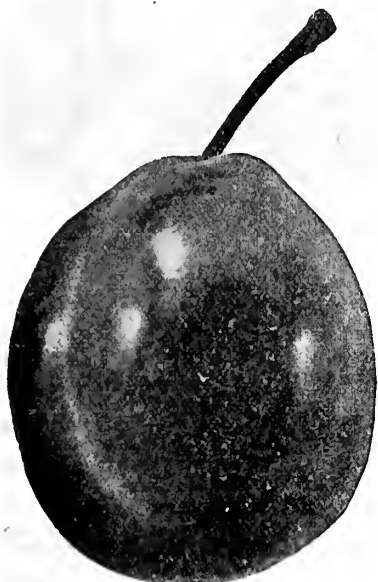
PLUM TREES

Plum trees are often called the poor man's tree, because they require so little room to grow and are always such prolific bearers. The market demand for high-grade plums is almost unlimited, and for dessert, cooking, and canning no fruit is more delicious.

Use plum trees to fill in the places on your farm where other fruit trees will not have room to grow. They require very little room and are always productive. Plant a commercial orchard of plum, give it your careful attention, and it will bring you large profits and prove a good investment.

Plum trees prefer a light, sandy soil, but will do well in almost any soil so long as it is well drained. To keep your trees in good, healthy condition, they should be sprayed annually with Bordeaux mixture.

Plum trees, 2 years old, 5-7 feet.....	35 cents each; \$30.00 per 100
Plum trees, 2 years old, 4-5 feet.....	30 cents each; 22.50 per 100
Plum trees, 2 years old, 3-4 feet.....	20 cents each; 15.00 per 100



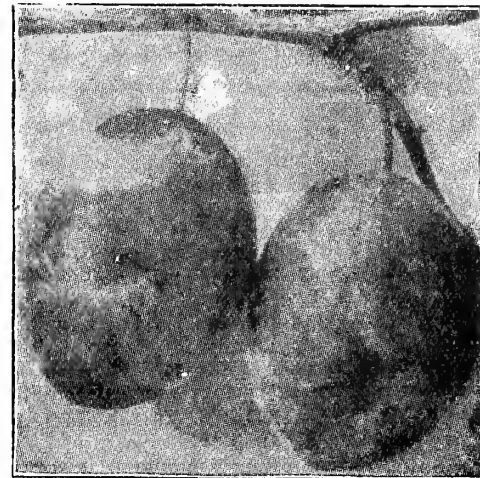
BRADSHAW

LOMBARD. Favorite for canning and culinary purposes. Of medium size, oval, violet red; flesh yellow, juicy, pleasant, and good. Adheres to the stone. Good market variety. Tree vigorous and very productive, bearing when quite young. Late August.

MOORE'S ARCTIC. Purplish black plum with a thin blue bloom. Size small to medium; flesh juicy, sweet, and fine flavored. Tree is healthy, vigorous, a regular and abundant bearer. August.

POND'S SEEDLING. Very large, oval plum, reddish-purple color, sugary, rich and juicy, but rather coarse. Tree vigorous and fruitful. September.

RED JUNE. An early ripening Japanese plum of good quality. Medium to large; purplish red; flesh yellow, solid, somewhat coarse grained, juicy, of good quality; half cling with a small stone. Fine for canning. Tree healthy, hardy, and very prolific. Early August.



GERMAN PRUNE

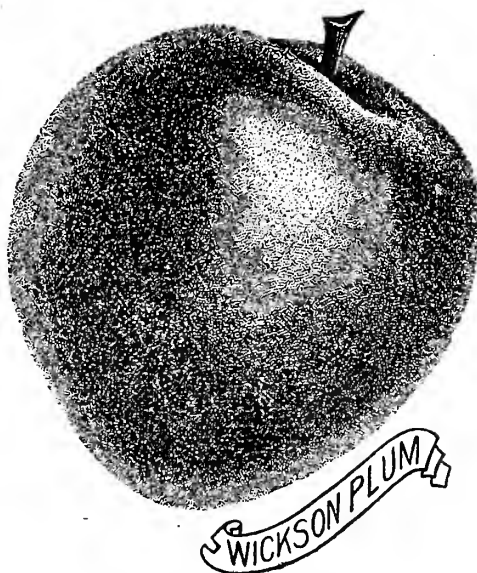
ABUNDANCE. Beautiful yellow plum, heavily overspread with purple-carmine; large to very large; flesh yellow, very juicy, sweet, quite firm; skin tough. Tree a strong, thrifty grower, very hardy, and very prolific. Fruit stands shipping to distant markets. July.

BRADSHAW. Remarkably good early plum. Very large; dark violet-red; flesh yellow, juicy, good. Valuable market variety. Tree an erect, vigorous grower. Middle of August.

BURBANK. Successful almost everywhere. Very large; color cherry red, mottled yellow; flesh yellow, sweet, and firm. Fine for keeping or shipping. Tree a vigorous grower, but so straggling it requires sharp pruning. August.

GERMAN PRUNE. One of the oldest varieties. The tree is vigorous and productive. Large, purple, with a thick blue bloom; flesh firm, sweet, and delicious. A freestone. September.

GUEIL. Growing in popularity as a market variety. Large, deep bluish purple, with thick bloom; flesh greenish-yellow, coarse, but sweet and good. The trees bear young and are very hardy and prolific. Early September.



REINE CLAUD. Fine variety for canning. Fruit large, roundish oval, greenish-yellow spotted with red; flesh yellow, juicy, rich, and of finest quality. Very productive. September.

SHIPPER'S PRIDE. Quite large and showy, frequently two inches in diameter; dark purple, of the Damson type. The flesh is sweet and firm. Good shipper. September.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON. The best of the Damson strains. Oblong in form; dark purple; flesh juicy and rich; a favorite for preserving. Tree vigorous and exceedingly productive. October.

WICKSON. A handsome plum, glowing carmine with heavy white bloom; flesh is solid, but tender, sweet, and high flavored; pit small, clingstone; delicious for eating. A good keeping and shipping variety. Good variety for a commercial orchard. September.

YELLOW EGG. A beautiful yellow, egg-shaped plum of the largest size; flesh yellow, somewhat coarse, and clings to the stone. Excellent for canning and cooking. Always brings a good price on the market. Tree a prolific bearer and a good grower. Late August.

WINDBREAKS

100 TREES FOR \$8.75

Windbreaks for around buildings and orchards made up of trees that do not make harbors for insects and are free from disease.

12 Norway Spruce	12-15 inches	10 Linden	2-3 feet
10 Pine	12-15 inches	10 Black Walnut	2-3 feet
10 American Arborvitae	12-15 inches	10 Black Locust	2-3 feet
8 Cypress	12-18 inches	10 American Chestnut	2-3 feet
10 Larch	2-3 feet	10 Maple	2-3 feet

These 100 trees are just the size to plant around an orchard or building for a windbreak.

NUT TREES



ENGLISH WALNUT

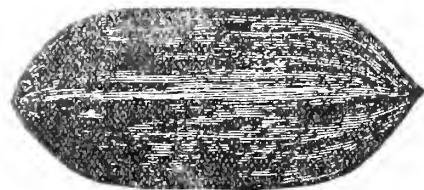


FILBERT

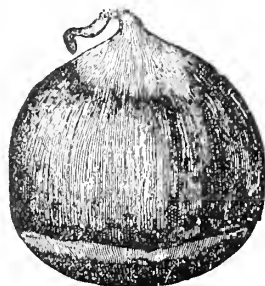
Nut growing in the United States has increased very rapidly during the last few years. On the market, nuts are always in demand and sell at a good price. Look up the returns from any well-established nut-bearing orchard in the United States, and you will see how profitable and successful this industry is. You will find they pay better than farm crops, while at the same time the trees are growing into valuable timber.

The value of nuts as a food is being realized more each year, and physicians are continually urging us to use more nut foods.

Every farm contains many places where nut trees may be profitably planted. Plant your trees now and in a few years you will be realizing profits from them.



PECAN



AMERICAN CHESTNUT



JAPAN WALNUTS

AMERICAN SWEET CHESTNUT. A valuable native tree, both useful and ornamental. The timber is durable and possesses a fine grain for oil finish. They are a remarkable race of trees, bearing very young, and yielding large crops of nuts of extraordinary size. The nuts are sweet, delicately flavored, and are a valuable item of commerce. Three to four feet, 30 cents; \$25.00 per 100.

BLACK WALNUT. This is one of the largest, grandest, and most massive trees of our native forests. It is a favorite of the landscape gardener. We recommend it for public streets and avenues, because of its rapid growth and handsome foliage. The timber of this tree is also considered very valuable. The nuts are large, round, covered with a thick husk; the kernel possesses a very fine flavor, considered by some to be better than any other walnut. Two to three feet, 10 cents each, or \$5.00 per 100. Three to four feet, 25 cents each.

WHITE WALNUT or BUTTERNUT. This tree is chiefly esteemed for its abundant crops of fruit, which abounds in oil, and is sweet and rich. The form of the nut is oblong, oval, and narrowed to a point at the extremity. The husk is covered with a sticky gum, and the surface of the nut is much rougher than any other of the walnuts. The tree is considered valuable as a park tree. Three to four feet, 25 cents each; \$20.00 per 100.

ENGLISH WALNUTS. A fine ornamental tree that grows well in the climate of the Middle States and bears freely. Large profits are realized from the orchards of California and the South, and great quantities of the nuts are imported. The nut has a very thin shell, about the size of the black walnut, and contains a large kernel which has a very delicate flavor. Two to three feet, at 25 cents each.

JAPAN WALNUT. The tree is very handsome; its large spreading top makes an ornamental tree as well as a useful one. The trees are hardy, having stood a temperature of twenty-one degrees below zero without injury, and commence to bear at three years of age. The nuts are larger than the common hickory nut, and are borne in clusters of from ten to twenty. The shells are moderately thick, but the kernels are very sweet. Should be extensively planted. Three to four feet, at 25 cents each.

PECANS. Pecan growing is becoming a favorite industry in the Southern and Middle States, yielding large profits. The trees are long-lived, quite hardy, and productive. A species of the hickory, which may well rank first among our native nuts. The nuts are large, thin shelled, full kernels, and of rich flavor. Two to three feet, at 30 cents each.

ENGLISH FILBERTS (Hazelnuts). Grow wild through the United States. The nuts are of medium size, nearly round, rich flavor, and of superior quality. The cultivation of these nuts is very profitable. Two to three feet, 10 cents each.

PRICES ON SMALL NUT TREES

We are offering again this year a collection of nut bearing trees.

American Chestnut, 2-3 feet.....	10 for 90 cents
English Filberts, 2-3 feet.....	10 for \$1.00
English Walnuts 1-2 feet.....	5 for \$1.00
Black Walnuts, 1-2½ feet.....	10 for 30 cents; 100 for \$3.00
Japan Walnuts, 2-3 feet.....	10 for \$1.50

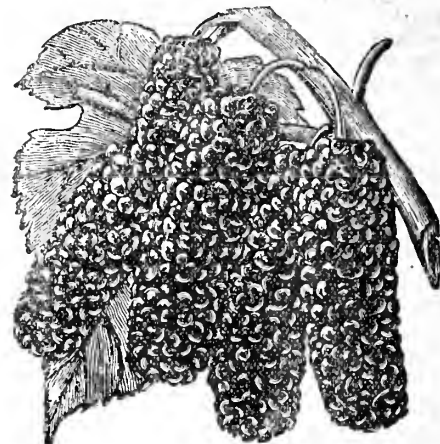
MULBERRIES

The beautiful heavy foliage and compact growth often cause the mulberry to be classed as an ornamental tree. These trees are very hardy and long-lived. One specimen, of which we know, more than 300 years old. They are frequently planted for windbreaks and hedges throughout the Western States, and are also considered valuable as postwood. Their fruit is excellent for food.

Downing Everbearing Mulberry, 3 to 5 feet.....	50 cents each
Russian Mulberry, 4 to 6 feet.....	20 cents each
Russian Mulberry, 2 to 3 feet.....	10 for 25 cents; \$2.00 per 100

DOWNING'S EVERBEARING. Bears large, black, rich fruit that has a subacid flavor. It has a very long bearing season, bearing from six weeks to three months. The trees are extensively planted because of their hardiness and great productiveness.

RUSSIAN. Very hardy, a rapid grower, and abundant bearer. Largely planted for hedge and windbreaks, also valuable as a postwood. The fruit is small and of little value, except as food for birds. Often planted around orchards for birds to feed upon.



GRAPES

One of the most satisfactory crops that can be grown, because you can depend upon a good crop every year. They are easily cultivated, bringing reward for the care and attention given. They succeed best in warm, well-drained, and fertile soil. In a south and southeastern exposure will usually give best results. It is necessary to keep the ground somewhat mulched around the vine, or plant with well-rotted compost. Grapes are one of the easiest fruits to care for, and may be easily trained over fences, buildings, arbors, summer houses, pergolas, etc. Our booklet on transplanting and afterculture will give you the necessary instructions in planting and caring for the grape vine.

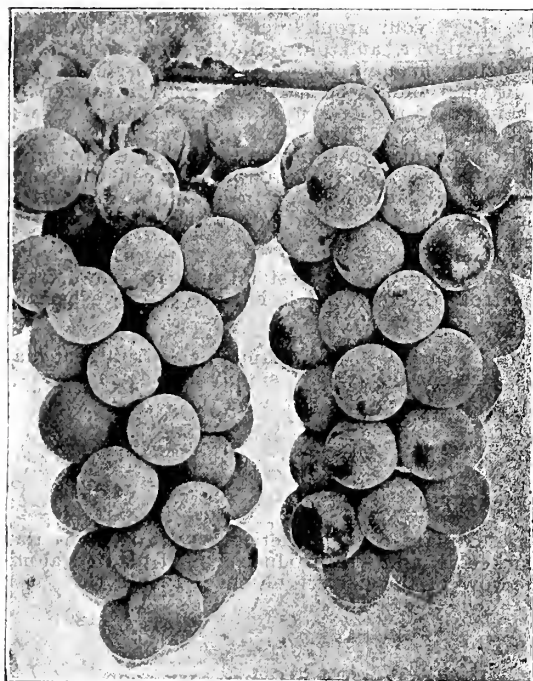
The enemies of the grape vine and fruit are not as numerous as those of other fruits, and may be easily kept in check with the proper care.

The list of varieties we are offering are selected from the best tested varieties that are especially adapted to all conditions.

Grapes, two-year-old plants.....Each, 15 cents; 10 for \$1.00; \$7.00 per 100

Grapes, one-year-old plants.....Each, 10 cents; \$5.00 per 100

Strong and well-rooted plants.



AGAWAM

AGAWAM. Large berries, compact, dark red, or maroon. Ripens early, and is attractive.

BRIGHTON. Early red grape, very desirable, berries medium to large, medium-sized bunches, good flavor and quality.

CATAWBA. Medium large, red berry of good quality. Late.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY. One of the strongest growers and a most hardy variety. Quality is good and is a long keeper. Only one-year-old vines to offer.

CONCORD (Black). Very early. Most popular grape in America. Good shipper; sweet and juicy. Vine hardy, healthy, and productive.

CHAMPION (Black). Medium to large clusters; berries medium size, sweet, with thin skin. Vine a very vigorous grower.

DELAWARE. This is an American grape. There is no variety more richly or more delicately flavored, or with a more agreeable aroma than the Delaware. Outside of the Concord, this is the most popular grape. Of beautiful pink color.

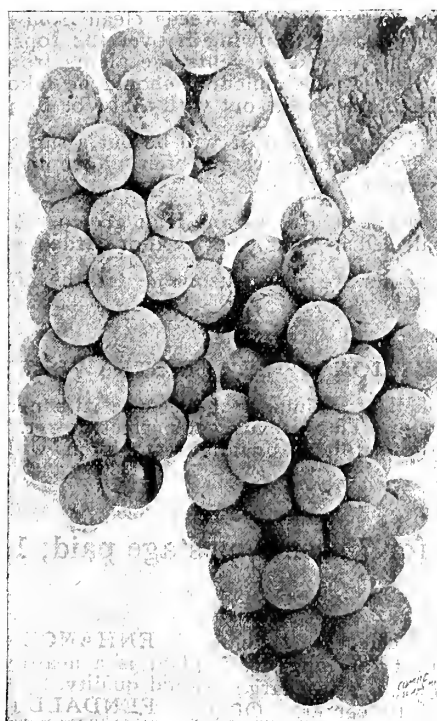
MOORE'S EARLY. Very popular; hardy; good grower and healthy. Early variety.

NIAGARA. Bunch and berries rather greenish white, but when fully ripe they are yellow. Skin tough with quality much like the Concord. This is the leading white variety for home and market use.

POCKLINGTON. Berries golden yellow, sweet and juicy. Vine hardy; good producer and good shipper. Ranks next to the Concord.

REGAL. Very hardy and good growing vine. Exceedingly productive and ripens a heavy load of fruit well without injury to the vine. Clusters good size and compact. Berries large, juicy, dark red, with thin, tough skin. Fine for either home or market.

SALEM. A strong, vigorous vine; berries large, dark copper color, sweet, thin skin. September 1.



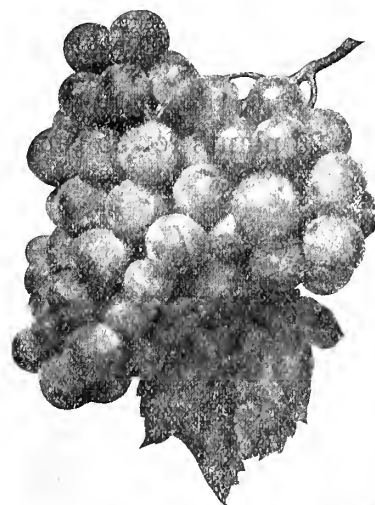
NIAGARA

VERGENNES. Berries large, holding firmly to the stem; light amber; rich and delicious. An excellent late keeper.

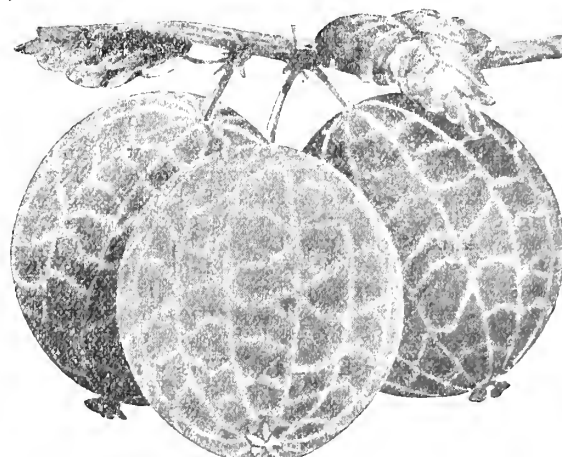
WOODRUFF RED. Very profitable grape grown with the Delaware. Good shipper and keeper. Very vigorous grower and good producer.

WORDEN. A seedling of the Concord. Large bunches which ripen ten days earlier than the Concord. Deserves a good place on the market.

WYOMING. Vine very hardy, healthy, and robust. Berries beautiful light red and in size nearly double that of the Delaware; flesh tender, sweet, and juicy. Best red early market variety.



WORDEN



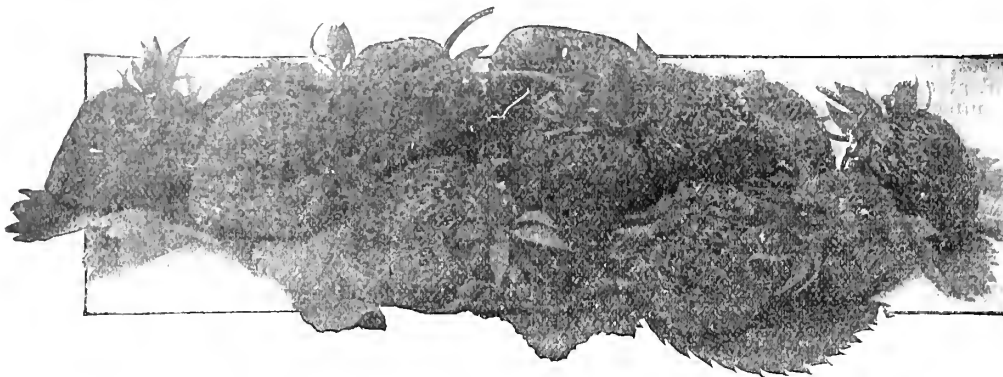
CROWN JEWEL GOOSEBERRY

THE CROWN JEWEL GOOSEBERRY

The greatest introduction in the Gooseberry line ever offered in the United States as to productiveness, size, and hardness. The Crown Jewel Gooseberry is a chance seedling found by Mr. William Ashworth, of this city, in a block of English varieties of Gooseberries that he had grown. This variety has been thoroughly tested and has proven to be less attacked by mildew and other diseases than any variety we know of, and we believe it will be one of the leading gooseberries. The fruit is very large, some will measure as much as four and five inches around.

We have none to offer this year. We only wish to keep this fine variety of Gooseberry in the minds of those who are interested in Gooseberries. Last year we offered them in our catalogue and we were sold so close on them that we had but very little wood to propagate plants from. Will not have plants to offer until another year.

STRAWBERRIES



Strawberry Plants that Grow, How to Grow Them to Get Best Results, and Varieties that are Known to Be a Success Wherever Planted.

There have been long articles and even books written on growing and propagating strawberries, but to sum it up together the entire information may be given to you within a very few paragraphs. First, use good judgment. Strawberry plants will grow and thrive in any good soil and do well in any land that will produce good corn and potatoes. The soil may be clay, sand, sandy loam, or any other mixture, as long as you have the soil well drained. If it is low land, we would advise planting varieties that bloom late on account of the late frosts. If high land, we would advise planting varieties that bloom early. Plow your ground deep, use well-rotted manure as fertilizer, and plow the ground as near the same depth throughout your field as possible. The ground then should be harrowed and pulverized by

a drag or roller. In setting the plants out, it is best to shake the roots out well and plant them up to the crown, but not above the crown. You can tell this by the depth they were in the ground before dug. Firm the dirt well around the roots. Plant in rows three and one-half feet wide and fifteen to eighteen inches apart in the row. Keep the weeds clean from the patch during the summer. After the ground is frozen in the fall, mulch the ground well with straw or leaves, throwing it over the tops of the plants, also the ground between the rows. Straw is much preferred to leaves. By mulching in this way it prevents the plants from freezing, and keeps your fruit off the ground, so you will always have good, clean berries to pick. Part of the mulching should be taken off early in the spring before the plants start to grow too much. In small beds it is necessary to keep the weeds out with a hoe or by pulling.

By using good judgment and studying the nature of your soil, it will be but a short time until you will understand how to grow strawberries as good as any ever offered on the market. The varieties we are offering are not taken from the fruit patch, but are grown especially for plants, and are varieties that are doing well wherever planted.

Strawberries are as easy a crop of fruit with as quick returns as any fruit grown. You will be surprised at the amount of fruit that may be secured from a very small patch. In fact, a small bed in your back yard or garden will produce enough fruit to supply a large family.

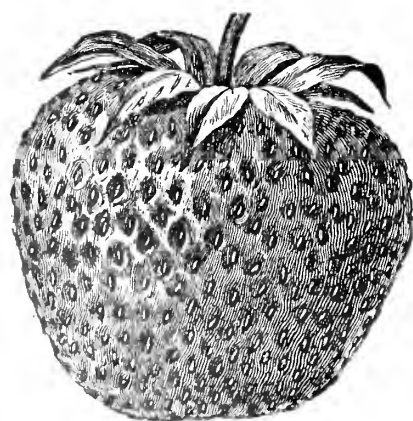
The prices at which we are offering strawberry plants are very reasonable for the high-bred plants we offer.

THE QUESTION OF SEX IN STRAWBERRY PLANTS

The female plant is a pistillate, and usually spoken of as imperfect, because it is necessary to plant other varieties of strawberries that are perfect, or of opposite sex, in rows adjoining them. The bisexual, or perfect flower, is marked B, and will produce fruit if planted alone. You should always plant not less than two rows of the pistillated or imperfect bloom, with one row of the perfect bloom. Plants that have imperfect bloom are marked P.

Any of the kinds offered at the following price:

25 plants for 35 cents; 100 plants for 75 cents, postage paid; 1,000 plants for \$4.50, by express.



UNCLE JIM

AROMA (Perfect). Late. One of the finest for long distance shipping. Berries large and bright red to center. Of conical shape, with prominent yellow seeds, they present a most attractive appearance when displayed on market. Its quality makes it the leading late sort with many growers.

CRESCENT (Imp). Medium early. One of the most popular sorts, as it gives excellent results with little care and cultivation. The berries are of medium size, closely grained and solidly fleshy. They are very juicy and possess a fine, rather tart flavor. Splendid for canning, and a good market sort.

BRANDYWINE (B-Bale). A well-known variety which has proven very successful wherever planted. Produces immense quantities of large, deep red berries of very fine and delightful flavor. The bright yellow seed makes a fine color contrast with the beautiful red fruit. This is one variety that has been a favorite in most all the States east of the Rocky Mountains and proven good on the Pacific Coast. The foliage of this variety is very large, fruit stems strong and erect, holding the big berries up from the ground. We can freely recommend this as being one of the best berries.

BUBACH (P-Female). This variety has never failed to win a reputation wherever planted. It is famous for its large berries, mammoth crops, beautiful color, and is a leader among the money makers. It is an old, well-tested variety, and has never failed wherever tried out.

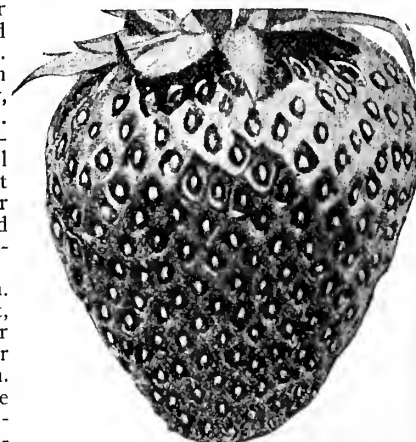
ENHANCE (B-Male). A very good bearer for the market. The plant is a healthy and vigorous grower, reliable, productive, and of good quality.

FENDALL (P-Female). A comparatively new variety, a seedling from the Wm. Belt, originated in 1905 by Charles E. Fendall. It is noted for the strong growing plants, extra large berries, fine flavor, and productiveness. It has a record of better than 16,000 quarts per acre.

GANDY (B-Male). Another old favorite. Its popularity instead of decreasing is steadily increasing. Fruit is dark red, smooth skin, with dark red seed. A very late berry, and does best in heavy clay soil. Considered one of the best shippers ever known, and has done well wherever tried. It is a variety that will hold up well either before or after picked. Should be planted with the Senator Dunlap as a fertilizer.

KLONDIKE (Per.) Medium. Although its blossoms are perfect, it has no great pollenizing power and should be planted near other sorts of about the same season. The plants make a remarkable growth, forming dense mats of foliage, with many crowns. The berries are produced in great abundance, are of beautiful uniform shape, and rich, dark red color. The flavor is mild and delicious.

NICK OHMER (Per.) Medium to late. A most popular sort, with berries of beautiful carmine color. They are large, very firm, and of unusually delicious flavor. Long fruit stems make picking of this variety very easy. A fine shipper and suitable for fancy trade. A leading variety with many large growers.



SENATOR DUNLAP

STRAWBERRIES

GLEN MARY (Perfect). Mid-season. Unexcelled as a long-distance shipper and one of the best for our State, as it resists dry weather admirably. A heavy bearer of large, delicious fruits.

HAVERLAND (B-Male). This has proven to be one of the most popular varieties of strawberries. On account of its appearance, hardiness, most wonderful productiveness, good shipping qualities, and its excellent flavor, it has been growing in popularity. Should be planted with the Senator Dunlap.

MITCHELL'S EARLY (B-Male). One of the oldest varieties now in general cultivation, and is still held up well to the standard. Fruit of medium size, berries evenly colored and crimson. This variety is a leader in shipping qualities, and a great yielder. For an early variety it leads the list.

SENATOR DUNLAP (B-Male). The demand for this variety has been steadily increased, as it has an unusually long fruiting season. It bears immense quantities of large, fine-flavored, handsome fruit of rich dark red berries, which have a glossy finish and are of uniform size and shape. The demand among fruit growers for this variety shows it is coming to the front as one of the best.

UNCLE JIM (B-Male). Strong grower, very large fruit, of rich color, one of the best berries for canning, good market variety, and a good shipper. Big producer. You will never regret having some of these in your strawberry patch.

WARFIELD (P-Female). A big cropper, berries good, deep glossy red color. A well-known variety, which proves good wherever planted.

PLANT WHITE STAR PEAR AND HAVE FRUIT THE YEAR AROUND

WHITE STAR PEAR. OF GREAT VALUE as to keeping qualities, hardiness, productiveness, and commercially. The fruit known to keep until May and June the following year under ordinary care in a common cellar usually used by farmers. This pear has the size and shape of the Bartlett. A good dessert pear and a good cooker. We can furnish a number of affidavits as to its bearing qualities, keeping qualities, and productiveness. This variety is seldom known to have a crop failure. The history of the original tree shows it never missed but one crop after it commenced bearing. This tree has had as much as thirty bushels of pears and practically every pear perfect.

HISTORY OF THE TREE

Mr. H. E. Hein came to the Miami Valley in 1872 for the special purpose of propogating the Wine Pear, which is well known in France and Germany. Through experimenting, he found he could not produce the results he desired, so he hybridized the foreign pear with the domestic pear. He only got two trees out of the entire lot that developed any fruit that was marketable. This variety, the White Star Pear, he considered very valuable and worthy of introduction, but never propagated to any extent until a short time ago. The original tree still stands and looks to be good for fifty years yet. It has had but very little care in the last fifteen or twenty years. You will never make a mistake in getting one or two of these trees for your own use. Giving you the privilege of having pears in your cellar practically the year around. We will offer what we have until sold at the following prices:

White Star Pear, 5-7 feet.....	\$1.50 each
White Star Pear, 4-5 feet.....	1.25 each

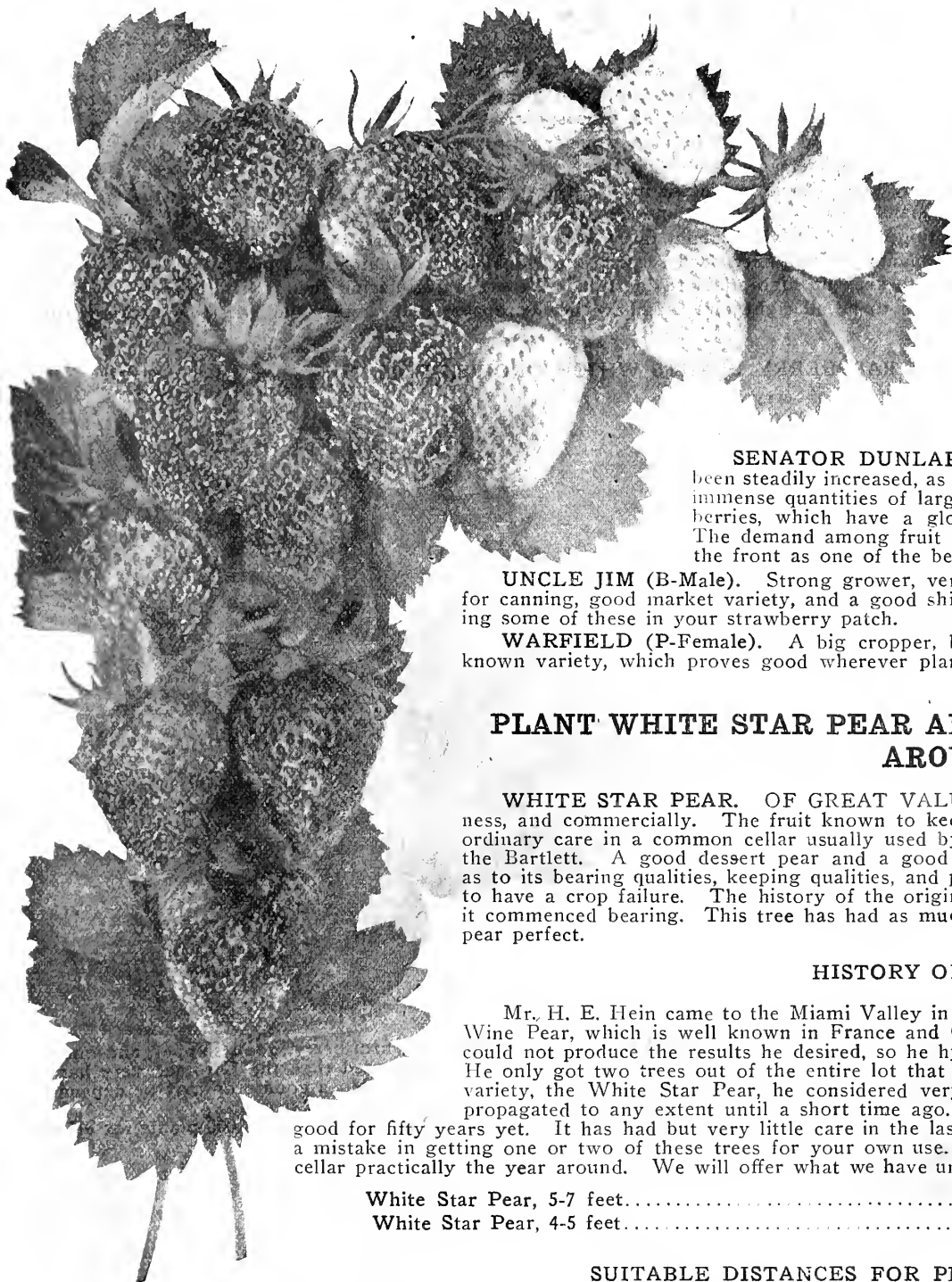
SUITABLE DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Apples, Standard	30 to 40 feet	Grapes	8 to 10 feet
Apples, Dwarf	8 to 10 feet	Currants	3 to 4 feet
Pears, Standard	18 to 20 feet	Gooseberries	3 to 4 feet
Pears, Dwarf	10 feet	Raspberries, Red	3 to 4 feet
Peaches	16 to 18 feet	Raspberries, Black	4 to 5 feet
Nectarines and Apricots	16 to 18 feet	Blackberries	5 to 7 feet
Cherries, Sweet	18 to 20 feet	Strawberries, rows	1 by 3½ feet
Cherries, Sour	15 to 18 feet	Strawberries, in beds	1½ by 1½ feet
Plums	16 to 20 feet	Asparagus, in beds	1 by 1½ feet
Quinces	10 to 12 feet	Asparagus, in field	1 by 3 feet
Catalpa Speciosa	6 to 8 feet	Black Locust	4 by 6 feet

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE

2 feet each way.....	10,890	15 feet each way.....	194
3 feet each way.....	4,840	18 feet each way.....	135
4 feet each way.....	2,723	20 feet each way.....	110
5 feet each way.....	1,742	25 feet each way.....	70
8 feet each way.....	680	30 feet each way.....	48
6 feet each way.....	1,210	33 feet each way.....	40
10 feet each way.....	430	40 feet each way.....	28
12 feet each way.....	302		

To ascertain the number of plants required to the acre at any given distance, divide the number of square feet (43,560) in an acre by the number of square feet you desire to devote to each plant. For instance, in strawberries planted 1½ by 3 feet, each hill will occupy 4½ square feet, making 9,680 plants to the acre.



RASPBERRIES

The first essential in the cultivation of Raspberries is to procure good plants, plants that have been grown especially for this purpose. You had better plant half the amount of good plants than to plant twice the amount of plants not grown especially for the fruit. You get more fruit, better quality, and with less work. After you once get a good stand of raspberries started, you will be surprised at the little amount of trouble you will have in the cultivation of them, and you will be many times paid for all the expense and trouble you put in them. It is best to put out the plants in the spring in rows seven feet apart and from three to four feet apart in the rows. It takes about 1,750 plants to the acre. They can be planted on most any kind of soil so long as it is well drained, but do best on sandy or clay loam. If at all possible, it is best to put a good-sized shovelful of manure on top of the ground around the plant after planted. The canes will grow up from three to four feet the first season, and should be tipped after they get about three feet high, or by bending the branches over and fastening the tips of same in the ground you can grow what plants you will need each season, but should be careful to select only good, strong plants that produce the best fruit, as this is the only way to keep up high standard in fruit. We are only offering in our list the best and most successful varieties that have been tested and proven to be all right, and that have been propagated from tips and not from suckers from the roots.

VARIETIES OF RASPBERRY PLANTS WHICH GROWS FROM TIPS

CARDINAL. Fine quality, dark red, or almost purple berry; lasts a long season, very fine for family use. One of the most vigorous growers and the hardiest of all raspberries. In fact, it is considered one of the best of all purple berries. The best proof for this is that most of the berry growers, after once getting the Cardinal, discard most all other purple varieties.

25 Plants for 75 cents; 100 plants for \$1.80; 1,000 plants for \$14.00.

COLUMBIAN. Red berry, very productive, large berries, good quality. Plant not a vigorous grower, but perfectly hardy.

25 Plants for 75 cents; 100 plants for \$2.00; 1,000 plants for \$16.00.

CUMBERLAND. Black cap, largest fruit of all the black raspberries; firm, a good shipper, and one of the most profitable as a market berry. It is one of our choice of the black caps.

25 Plants for 75 cents; 100 plants for \$2.00; 1,000 plants for \$15.00.

CONRATH. Very hardy, vigorous and strong grower, early variety, but holds up in size to the end of the season. Black cap.

25 Plants for 75 cents; 100 plants for \$2.00; 1,000 plants for \$15.00.

GREGG. Known for many years and has proven the leader in the black cap for market. It is held up well to the standard, and is known by more people than other raspberries on the market. In many places the name itself sells the berry. The berries are large, showy, and black, firm, and ship well. The plants are hardy and vigorous growers. Mid-season in ripening.

25 Plants for 75 cents; 100 plants for \$2.00; 1,000 plants for \$15.00.



HAYMAKER. Very large, firm berry, good shipper, and one of the best for home use. A lighter red than the Cardinal, very hardy plants, and not so strong a grower, but a good crop may be depended on each year.

25 Plants for 75 cents; 100 plants for \$2.00; 1,000 plants for \$15.00.

KANSAS. Berries black, good size, good quality, and firm. Plants are strong, vigorous growers, will stand extremes of drought and cold weather, and still bear large crops. A variety that will grow with less care than any other variety we are offering of the tip raspberry kinds. The fruit has such a handsome appearance that it always brings a high price on market.

25 Plants for 50 cents; 100 plants for \$1.50; 1,000 plants for \$12.00.

Varieties of Raspberry Plants which Sprout from the Roots, or are Called Sucker Plants

CUTHBERT. Considered the queen of the market, bringing the highest price of any of the red raspberries. Large dark crimson berry, firm, sweet, rich, and high flavored, and as beautiful as a strawberry. This is one of the hardiest of all red raspberries, and endures the extreme northern climates, also endures the southern summers with equal vigor of productiveness.

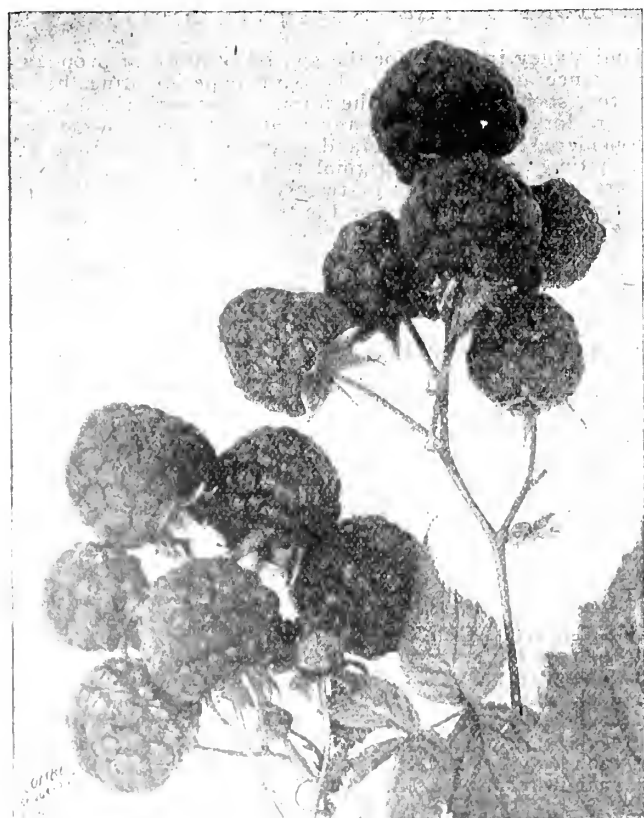
25 Plants for 75 cents; 100 plants for \$2.00; 1,000 plants for \$12.00.

MILLER'S RED. A very healthy grower, excellent shipper, good quality, bright red, and fruit lasts through the entire raspberry season. We have picked fruit from these plants as late as the latter part of August.

25 Plants for 75 cents; 100 plants for \$1.50; 1,000 plants for \$10.00.

KING. Very early, red, always commanding a high price; productiveness good, quality of fruit good, and hardy. You will get into the market with the King Raspberry earlier than any other berry.

25 Plants for 75 cents; 100 plants for \$1.50; 1,000 plants for \$12.00.



KANSAS

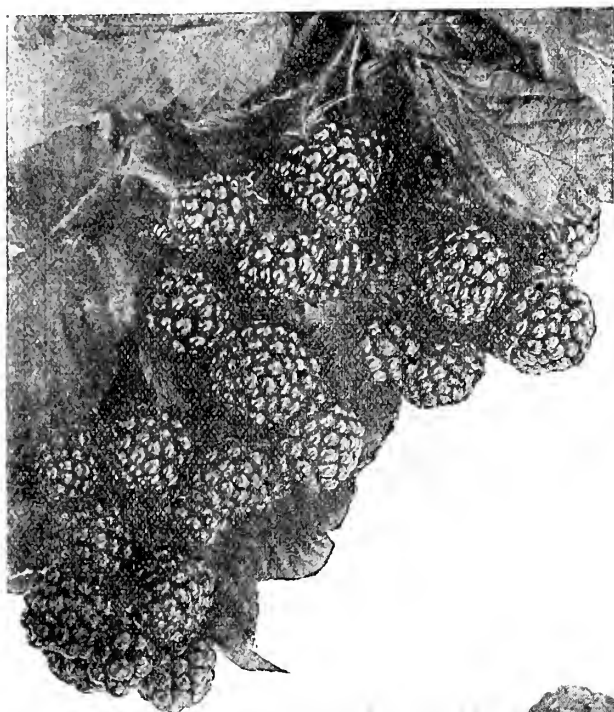
GARDEN FRUIT COLLECTION

240 GOOD BIG PLANTS, \$3.10

All good varieties of the following kinds:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 4 Red Currants. | 50 Haverland Strawberry. |
| 2 Houghton Gooseberry. | 50 Senator Dunlap Strawberry. |
| 2 Downing Gooseberry. | 2 Concord Grape. |
| 24 Snyder Blackberry. | 2 Worden Grape. |
| 24 Eldorado Blackberry. | 2 Niagara Grape. |
| 24 Cumberland Raspberry. | 24 Asparagus. |
| 24 Cardinal Raspberry. | 6 Pie Plant. |

One-half of the above collection for \$1.90.



KANSAS RASPBERRY



CARDINAL

BLACKBERRIES

An ideal crop to obtain big money returns from poor land. Of course, you can get better returns from better land, but in every case the land should be well drained.

Cultivation of blackberries should not be neglected, and a liberal amount of fertilizer should be used. Mulching is an advantage, or top dress the ground with well-rotted manure.

Pinch back the canes when three or four feet high, and it is best not to allow more than three canes to the hill. Plant about four feet apart in rows about seven and one-half feet apart. It will take about 1,450 plants to the acre when planting this way.

The varieties we are offering are well-tested kinds, and will succeed most any place that is reasonable for any blackberry to grow.

AGAWAM. Fruit medium size, jet black, sweet and tender to the core; a valuable variety for home use, being sweet as soon as black, very hardy, healthy, and productive. \$2.25 per 100.

BLOWER. Originated in the celebrated small fruit belt of Chautauqua County, N. Y., where it has been thoroughly tested for several seasons. Claimed to be the hardiest, most productive, of the finest quality, and to bring on the market the highest price of all blackberries. Has produced 2,694 berries on one bush, 2,720 quarts on one-third acre. Large size, jet black color, good shipping properties, best quality, and unexcelled productiveness are the main characteristics of this splendid new sort.

10 cents each; 15 for 75 cents; 100 for \$5.00.

EARLY HARVEST. The best early blackberry in cultivation. Fruit firm and of good quality, excellent shipper, good market variety. Needs some protection in winter.

10 Plants for 50 cents; 100 plants for \$2.25; 1,000 plants for \$17.00.



ELDORADO BLACKBERRY

ERIE. Fruit very large, excellent quality. No other berry rivals it in combining hardiness, large size, earliness, and productiveness. 10 plants, 50 cents; 100 plants, \$2.25.

ELDORADO. This is comparatively a new variety, and has proven itself to be the best of all blackberries under cultivation. The best proof for this is the berry growers. After once fruiting the Eldorado, they discard almost all the other varieties they have. It is very hardy, claiming to have no equal in its hardiness. Fruit is very large, jet black, good shipper, good quality, and a great producer. We personally recommend this variety above any other variety that is offered. 10 plants, 65 cents; 100 plants, \$2.50; 1,000 plants, \$17.50.

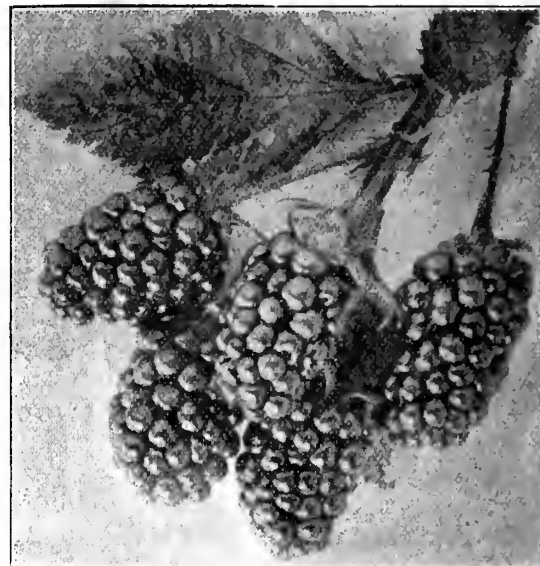
MERSEREAU. Strong grower, upright, productive, stout, stocky canes. Very hardy. Yields enormous crops of brilliant black berries that retain their color under all conditions. Extra good quality. 10 Plants, 65 cents; 100 plants, \$2.50; 1,000 plants, \$17.50.

SNYDER. Very hardy, great producer, medium size, and one of the best-known varieties of the blackberries, succeeding wherever planted. Over-production is its greatest fault. 10 Plants, 50 cents; 100 plants, \$2.25; 1,000 plants, \$17.00.

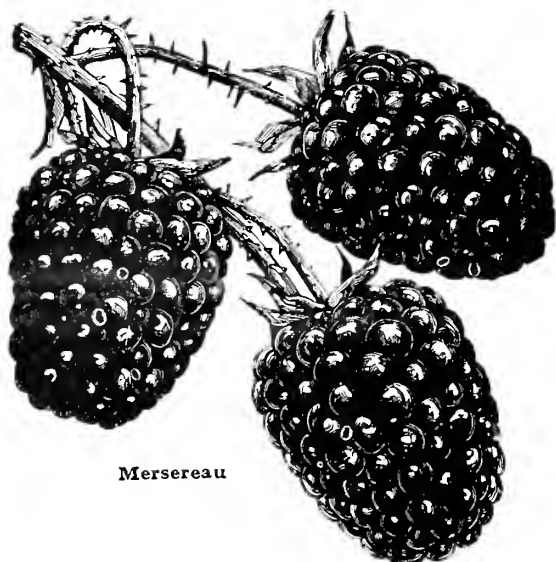
TAYLOR BLACKBERRY. Berries of fine flavor, larger than Snyder, canes of vigorous growth, iron-clad hardiness, and wonderfully prolific. Ripens late. 10 Plants 50 cents; 100 plants, \$2.50; 1,000 plants, \$16.50.

WARD. Undoubtedly a seedling of the Kittatinny, which it resembles, having all of its good qualities and none of its defects. A healthy, strong grower with sturdy canes, producing fine large fruit, black throughout, without core, and of excellent quality. Very hardy and prolific. 10 Plants, 50 cents; 100 plants, \$2.50; 1,000 plants, \$17.50.

WILSON'S EARLY. Very large, fine flavor, sweet and juicy, and a vigorous grower. Not as large a producer as some of the other varieties, but quality and flavor are in its favor. 10 Plants for 50 cents; 100 plants for \$2.25; 1,000 plants for \$16.50.



BLOWER BLACKBERRY



Mersereau

DEWBERRIES

The Dewberry is a trailing or vine form of the blackberry. May be trained to run over stone piles, over rough embankments, or rocky hill sides, and sometimes produces a very large crop of fruit annually over land where you cannot get other crops to grow. The fruit is very large, fine quality, and always at a premium with the commission men or the open market. Where they are planted so they can be cultivated, they should be plowed, and in the winter a coarse litter of mulch thrown over them. The vines will grow up through this and keep the fruit from the ground. We are only offering one variety, which is considered the best of all Dewberries now in cultivation.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY. Fruit of high quality and very large, often from one to two inches long and one inch in diameter. Perfectly hardy and a great bearer. 10 Plants for 50 cents; 100 plants for \$2.00; 1,000 plants for \$16.00.

HIMALAYA BERRIES, 20 cents each. We do not know the merits of this berry, outside of the advertising and literature we have read about it. We only offer them on these conditions.

ASPARAGUS

It is not necessary to tell the good qualities of the Asparagus, as it is known to everybody. It is the most healthful and delicious vegetable grown. It is very easy grown, and no plant will produce as the Asparagus does with as little outlay. May be either planted in fall or spring. Dig up your ground deep, put plenty of well-rotted manure thoroughly mixed in the soil, throw out a bed about four or five inches deep, lay the plants in by spreading the roots out well and scatter the dirt over the plants about four inches, or the depth of the ground thrown out, firm the dirt well around the plants by patting it down well with spade or shovel, then top dress the ground with about three inches of well-rotted manure, and scatter salt enough over the top of this to make the ground white enough to track a rabbit. The second year after planting you will be able to harvest enough asparagus for a good-sized family from a bed of about 200 plants. You can plant about 200 plants in a bed three feet wide and fifteen feet long. You should keep the crown of the Asparagus cut regularly so it will not get too large and woody. A good asparagus root properly planted will produce from three and one-half to seven pounds of asparagus, and when planted in small beds, where it can be well mulched and cared for, will even do much better than this. It is necessary to start with good roots. It depends much more on the care taken of the plants and the plant food given them than it does the variety planted. Salt should be put on at the end of every season, in the spring of the year.

Two-year-old roots, 100 for 75 cents; 1,000 for \$5.00.

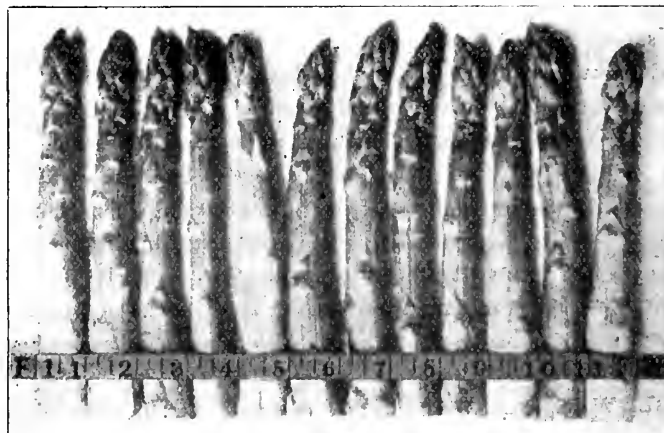
WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES

BARR'S MAMMOTH. A very good variety with large, even-sized roots.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL. Really colossal. Deep green shoots from one to two inches in diameter are sent up thickly from the crowns.

COLUMBIAN, MAMMOTH WHITE. Produces numbers of great thick white shoots. Most attractive and profitable for canning.

PALMETTO. In large markets this Asparagus brings the highest prices, on account of the size and beautiful appearance of its stocks. Some years it is on the market several days before the other varieties.

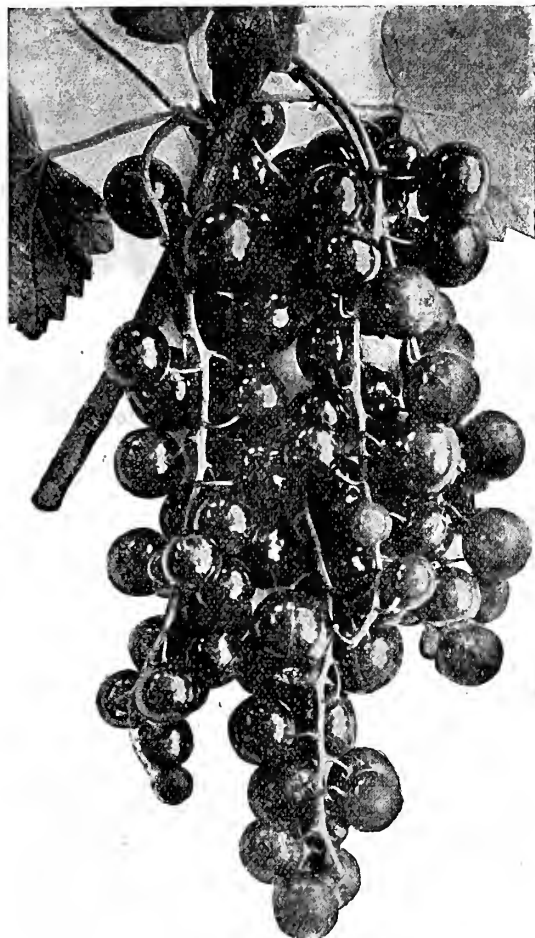


ASPARAGUS

CURRENTS

The current will succeed best in cool, moist soil, which is well drained and enriched. This is the fruit that every household should have in their garden; and at the price we are quoting this year, you cannot afford to be without them. For domestic use there is no fruit more of a necessity than this for canning, making jelly, etc. Plants should be set in rows about three feet apart in the row and rows six feet wide. Can plant about 2,500 to the acre. Each fall put a shovelful of manure around each plant, and keep the old wood cut out. The worms that work on the foliage may be easily kept in check by putting about a teaspoonful of Paris green to a quart of wood ashes, mix thoroughly, place in a quart can, tie about a seven to eight ounce single thickness of burlap over the top of the can, and dust this over the plants. It is easily prepared, quickly done, and does not affect the plant, but does away with the worms entirely. The varieties we are offering below are not new, but all of them have been well tested, and you are taking no chances by ordering any of them.

Large two-year-old plants.....10 cents each; 80 cents for 10; \$6.00 per 100
Strong one-year-old plants..... 8 cents each, 70 cents for 10; \$5.00 per 100



WILDER CURRENT

CHERRY. Bush a strong grower, very large fruit, bright red berry, thin skin, fine flavor, large producer, and very hardy.

CHAMPION (Black). One of the best black currants, vigorous grower, fruit above the medium size, mild flavor, most desirable variety of the black currants.

FAY'S PROLIFIC. The leading market currant. One of the best-known varieties and universally used by the large fruit growers. Long stems, fine flavor, and very productive. Fruit easy to pick, good shipper, and plants are very hardy.

LONDON MARKET. Bush vigorous and upright, one of the best for northern climates, at the same time a leader in the Southern States. Beautiful dark red berries, medium sized, and large bunches. A favorite for home market and will stand long shipments.

RED DUTCH. An old, well-known standard variety of high quality, very productive, hardy plants, and seldom fails in crops.

RED CROSS. A strong growing variety, clusters long, medium to large berries, bright red, fine quality, and a very productive variety.

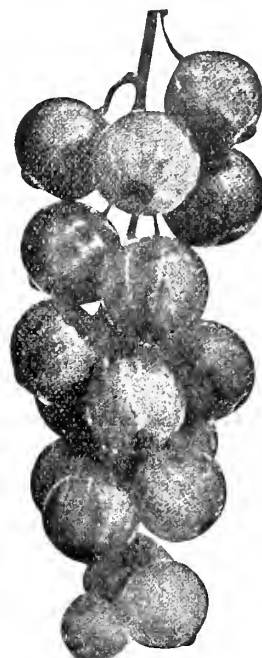
VERSAILLES. Bush makes a very vigorous spreading growth, similar to the Cherry Currant in habit, growth, and character of fruit.

VICTORIA. Bush a very strong, upright grower; clusters of fruit, medium length, bright red, medium sized berries, very productive.

WHITE DUTCH. Bush an upright grower, very productive, clusters two to three inches long. The medium-sized berries are a little darker than the white grape.

WHITE GRAPE. One of the most vigorous growing varieties we have. Fruit excellent for table use, having a mild acid flavor. The golden-white berries are borne in large, handsome clusters.

WILDER. Upright and vigorous grower, bright red berry of excellent quality, ripens early and remains bright and firm very late. Largely planted by the best fruit growers. Personally, it is our first choice of all the kinds.



CHERRY CURRENT

CURRENT COLLECTIONS

10 HEAVY ONE-YEAR-OLD CURRENTS FOR \$1.00, postage paid. Your selection of any of the varieties named.

10 STRONG CURRENTS, TWO YEARS OLD, \$1.50, postage paid. Your selection of varieties.

10 VERY HEAVY CURRENT BUSHES, 3 to 4 feet high, \$2.50, postage or express paid. Your selection of the following kinds: Cherry, Red Cross, Wilder, and White Grape.

These Currents are large enough to bear fruit the first year.

RHUBARB

Root cutting plants, 15 cents each; \$1.00 per 10; \$5.00 per 100.

LINNAEUS. Leaf-stocks long, large, tender, juicy, produced quite early.

Cellar-grown rhubarb, with beautifully pink, tender stalks may be enjoyed in March by any one who will devote a little time to it. For this crop the plants are grown from spring until fall in very rich soil so as to establish a number of crowns on each root. In fall a number of roots are packed together with rich soil in some cool, dark cellar. After the crop has been cut, the roots are replanted in the garden to regain their vigor for the next year's forcing.

200 POTATO EYES, BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID, \$1.00

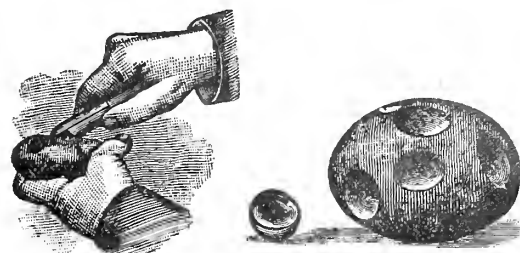
Fifty each of the following kinds, giving you four of the best-tested varieties of early, medium, and late. It is surprising at the amount of potatoes that can be raised off of this amount of eyes on a small piece of ground.

EUREKA. An extra early potato of more than ordinary good quality. It yields large crops of good-sized tubers. Its good qualities, together with its early maturity, recommend it to all who grow potatoes for either home or market.

PIQUA CHIEF. This is a variety of recent introduction and one of the best late potatoes. Yields large crops, long tubers, and one of the best potatoes for baking and general use.

IRISH COBBLER. Medium early potato, a great yielder, large and white in color, fine appearance and an excellent market potato.

CARMEN No. 3. A very popular variety and cannot be too highly recommended, as all qualities required of a potato are combined in this one. It is one of the greatest potatoes ever introduced. Unsurpassed for table use and market.



GOOSEBERRIES

The Gooseberries are one of the hardiest of the bush fruits, the native forms ranging as far north as British America. The Gooseberries seem not to have been cultivated for more than 300 years. There has, however, been a great increase in the number of varieties during the last decade. Some of the new varieties are especially desirable as a dessert fruit, while the older varieties are used for culinary purposes. The varieties mostly used in this country are very good if canned just before reaching maturity.

The English introductions are used mostly after they have fully ripened and should then be marketed either in quart boxes or five-pound baskets.



DOWNING GOOSEBERRY

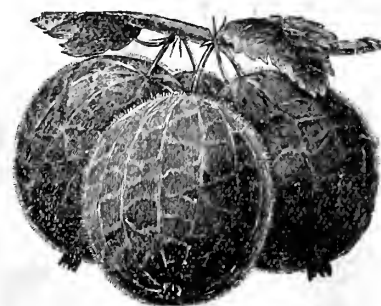
INDUSTRY. One of the best-known and most successful of the English varieties yet introduced. Berries very large, excellent flavor, pleasant and rich, dark red color when fully ripe. Bush strong upright grower, an immense cropper, less subject to mildew than most of the foreign varieties. 20 cents each; 6 for \$1.00.

The best results are obtained by planting the Gooseberries in moist, but not soggy, clay loam, but they will do reasonably well in any well-drained soil if they are well-fertilized once each year. The Gooseberries bear most freely on two and three-year-old wood. Therefore, the aim would be to keep a continuous supply of vigorous shoots. Prune freely to encourage upright growth.

DOWNING. One of the most favored of all gooseberries for family use, and a very good market berry. Medium-sized fruit; flesh soft and juicy. This variety is planted more extensively than any other kind by the fruit growers. 12 cents each; 6 for 70 cents; 100 for \$9.00.

HOUGHTON. Very productive, good and vigorous grower, an old and reliable variety, very hardy. 12 cents each; 6 for 70 cents; 100 for \$8.25.

JOSSELYN. Of English type, very good grower, large-sized berries, very productive, affected somewhat with mildew through America. 20 cents each; 6 for \$1.00.



INDUSTRY

SMITH'S IMPROVED. Bush moderately vigorous and very productive; fruit large, pale yellow, and thin skin; excellent quality for preserves or cooking. 12 cents each; 6 for 75 cents; 100 for \$8.25.

SPRAY MATERIAL AT WHOLESALE PRICES

We are offering a line of one of the best brands of Spray Material that is now on the market. If you have bought much spray material in your time, you will realize that these prices are very reasonable. We are interested in getting our customers to do more spraying. All spray material will be sent out under the name of the manufacturer of the goods, with their stamp and address on the package, and shipped from Tippecanoe City, Ohio, Cincinnati, Ohio, Cleveland, Ohio, or from the manufacturer near Chicago. Remember, we are offering this by the gallon in barrel lots, whatever the barrel may contain, which will vary from 48 to 52 gallons. Each barrel is marked with the number of gallons it contains. We will fill your order with the number of gallons nearest to the amount you order, and refund any money sent in excess to this amount.

PRICES

Lime and Sulphur, bbl. lots, about 50 gal. actual measurement.....	17 cents per gallon
Lime and Sulphur, half bbl. lots, about 25 gal.....	19 cents per gallon
Lime and Sulphur, 5 gallon cans.....	35 cents per gallon
Lime and Sulphur, 1 gallon cans.....	40 cents

ARSENATE OF LEAD

Arsenate of Lead, 600 lb barrel.....	7½ cents per lb
Arsenate of Lead, 300 lb barrel.....	8 cents per lb
Arsenate of Lead, 100 lb kegs.....	8½ cents per lb
Arsenate of Lead, 50 lb kegs.....	9¼ cents per lb
Arsenate of Lead, 20 lb kegs.....	10¼ cents per lb
Arsenate of Lead, 10 lb kegs.....	11¼ cents per lb
Arsenate of Lead, 5 lb jars.....	13 cents per lb
Arsenate of Lead, 2 lb jars.....	20 cents per lb
Arsenate of Lead, 1 lb jar.....	25 cents

The above prices include packages delivered free to cars at Tippecanoe City, Ohio, or any of the points mentioned above.

Hardy

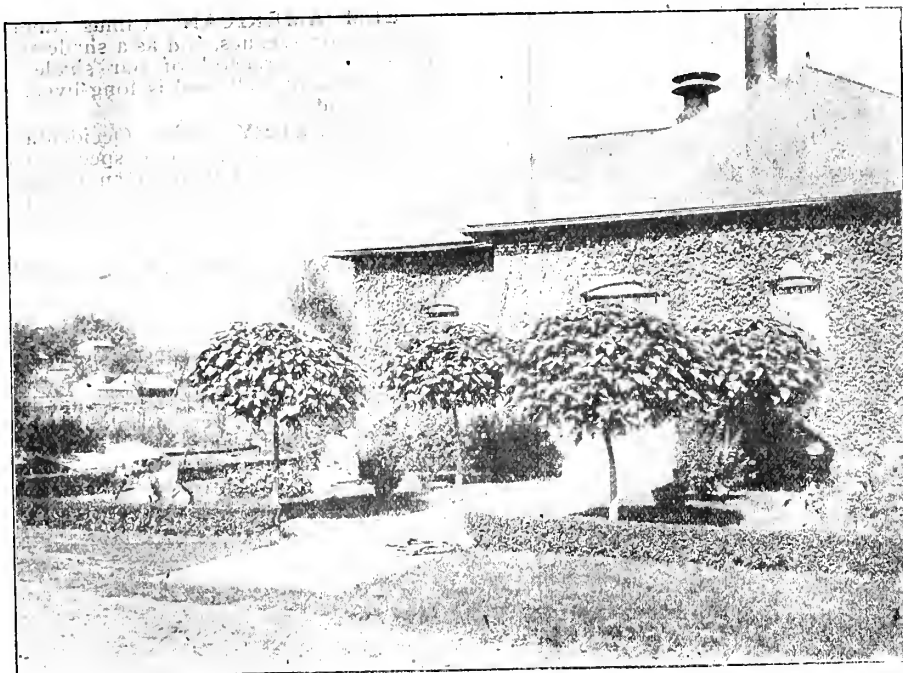
All

Ornamental

Trees of

Shade Trees

High Quality



CATALPA BUNGII.

Trees grow with less attention and care than anything you can plant. Their cool, pleasant shade is the most refreshing thing in summer, and their grandeur and beauty adds life to the winter landscape. Beautiful cities, beautiful parks, beautiful cemeteries, and beautiful homes cannot exist without trees. Our list of trees includes varieties adapted to street, park, cemetery, or lawn planting; tall and dwarf trees; trees of rapid growth to produce quick effects; trees with beautiful bark and berries for winter effects; and early spring flowering trees. We can furnish you trees suited for any location, climate, or soil.

For many years we have made a specialty of growing ornamental trees, long experience and observation as to the habits, growth, general conditions, etc., have attended our efforts in this line with a reasonable amount of success, and we are confident of our ability to please the most critical buyer. Trees carefully grown and properly cared for grow quite rapidly and produce a practically perfect tree that will transplant well.

We have the largest variety and plant of this class of stock in any nursery in this section of the State.

AILANTHUS. Tree of Heaven, Chinese Sumac. Much used for street planting because they will grow in almost any soil and resist dust and smoke well. A large, handsome tree with elegant feathery foliage, and a very rapid grower. 6 to 9 feet, 50 cents; 8 to 10 feet, 75 cents.

ASH AMERICAN, WHITE. Fraxinus Americana. A tall, broad-headed tree, reaching a height of 120 feet. A handsome, hardy, quick-growing shade tree. Very valuable in all landscape work, for park shade, or street planting. 7 to 9 feet, 50 cents.

ASH, European Mountain. Sorbus Aucuparia. An ornamental round-headed shade tree, ideal for lawn and avenue planting. The handsome foliage usually turns orange-red in the fall. The tree bears beautiful, bright scarlet berries. 6 to 8 feet, 40 cents; 5 for \$1.50.

BIRCHES. The Birches are very ornamental, hardy park trees. The foliage is rarely attacked by insects and turns to a bright orange yellow in the fall. Their graceful habit, the slender branches, and picturesque trunks, with the white-colored bark, makes conspicuous features of the landscape. They thrive in any soil. 6 to 8 feet, 45 cents; 5 for \$2.00.

BEECH, PURPLE or COPPER. Fagus Purpurea. A strong, vigorous tree with beautiful purple leaves. Should have one in every park, cemetery, or lawn. Tree should be planted of the sizes of 3 to 4 feet. They are easy to transplant at this size, but are very hard to get to grow if transplanted when larger. 3 to 4 feet, \$1.00 each; 10 for \$9.00.

CATALPA BUNGII. Just the tree to be used for formal effects. Propagated on a stem of the Catalpa Speciosa. It makes a very unique, ornamental tree. It has a broad dome-shaped head at the top of a long, straight stem. When the tree attains its full growth, the top is from fifteen to twenty feet in diameter and not over three to four feet tall on the top of a strong stem from five to seven feet high. An exceptionally hardy variety. 5 to 7 feet high, two-year head, \$1.00 each; 10 for \$9.00.

CATALPA WESTERN. Catalpa Speciosa. A handsome tree with large, bright green foliage, especially ornamental in June when laden with beautiful white flowers in large, showy panicles. Desirable on account of its rapid growth and ability to thrive in a great variety of soils. Valuable for lawn and street planting. 6 to 8 feet, 30 cents; 8 to 10 feet, 50 cents.

CRAB, BECHTEL'S DOUBLE FLOWERING. Pyrus Angustifolia. The most beautiful of the flowering crabs. The tree rarely grows over 25 feet, and blooms when quite young. At a distance the fragrant, delicate pink flowers look like dainty little roses. 2 to 3 feet, 40 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 60 cents.

FLOWERING CRAB. Pyrus Floribunda. A small tree, often thorny, covered with beautiful rose-red flowers about the time the

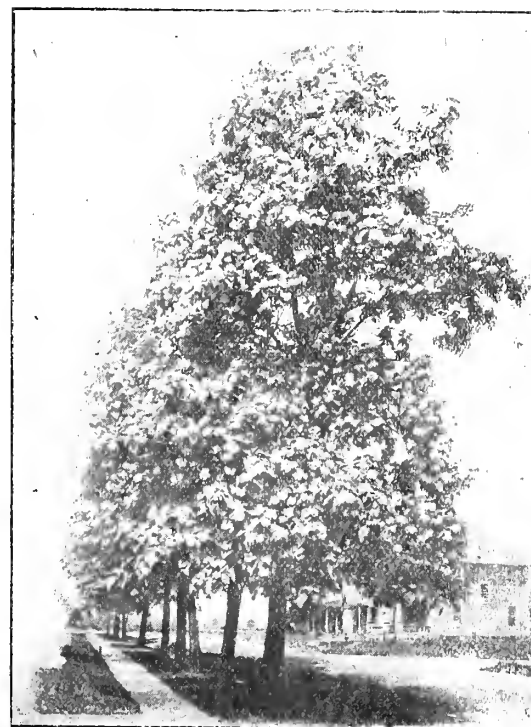
leaves appear. The fruit is small, red, and borne on long, slender stalks. 5 to 6 feet, 50 cents; 5 for \$1.25.

CRAB PARKMANII. Pyrus Halliana. A dwarf or small tree growing from 6 to 15 feet high. Its beautiful flowers are rose-colored, half double, and hang on slender reddish pedicels. The fruit is small, brownish-red, and ripens quite late. In every way a beautiful tree. 5 to 6 feet, 50 cents; 5 for \$2.25.

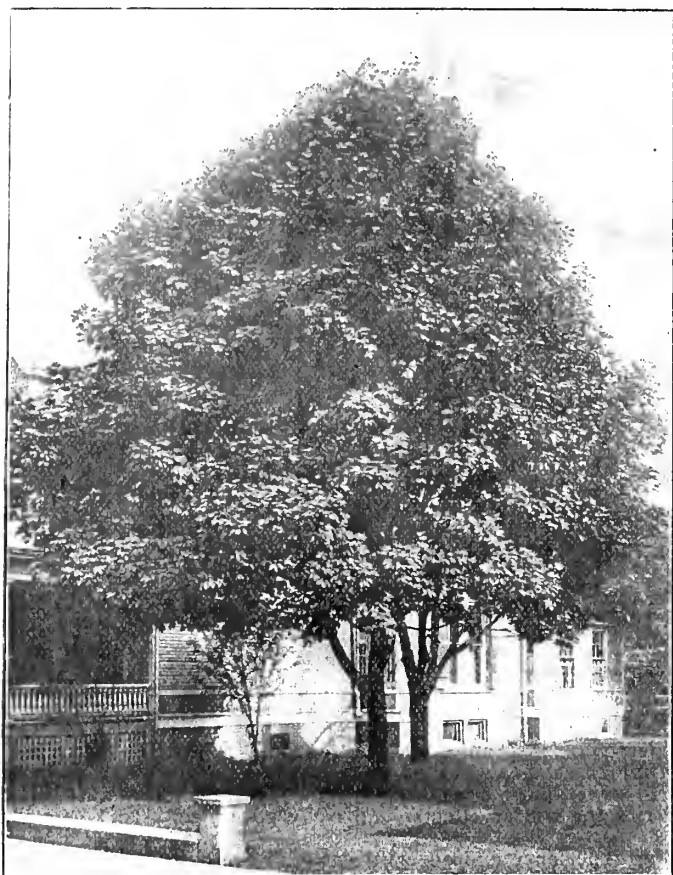
CHERRY, EUROPEAN BIRD. Cerasus Padus. A small tree which is covered with large white flowers borne on somewhat drooping leafy racemes. The fruit is black with a rough stone. 6 to 8 feet, 50 cents.

CHESTNUT, HORSE, RED FLOWERING. Aesculus Hippocastanum Rubrum. A very beautiful ornamental shade tree. In early spring they are covered with large red flowers, very showy and interesting. It bears large nuts, which are not edible. The large leaves cast a very dense shade. 8 to 10 feet, \$1.25.

CHESTNUT, HORSE. Aesculus Hippocastanum. Same as red flowering, except white flowering either single or double flowers. 3 to 4 feet, 25 cents; 6 to 8 feet, 50 cents; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.25.



CATALPA SPECIOSA

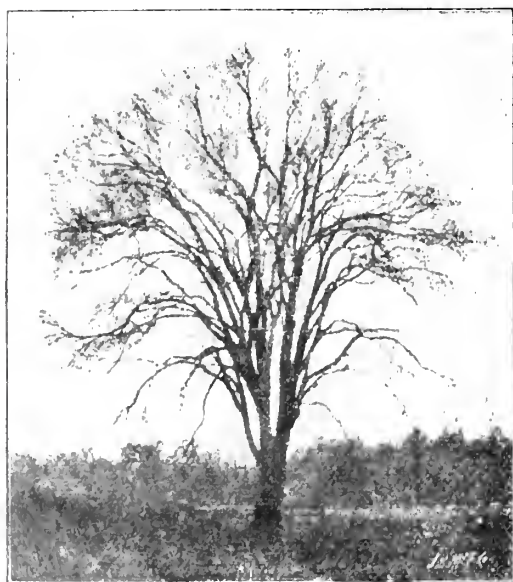


SCHWEDLERI OR PURPLE NORWAY MAPLE

COFFEE TREE, KENTUCKY. *Gymnocladus Canadensis*. Clean, stout, and free from disease; in every way a desirable shade tree for city streets or lawn planting. The blunt twigless branches make the tree especially interesting in winter. The tropical looking foliage does not come out until late, about the middle of May. 5 to 7 feet, 40 cents.

CYPRESS, Deciduous. *Taxodium Distichum*. A tall, deciduous tree, becoming 150 feet high, bark light cinnamon brown, branches erect, forming a narrow, pyramidal head, becoming at maturity broad and rounded, with slightly pendulate branches. Leaves narrowly linear, acute, thin, light green. 1½ to 2 feet, 10 cents; 3 to 4 feet 35 cents; 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents; 10 for \$4.50.

DOGWOOD, White. *Cornus Florida*. Handsome trees of medium size, flowering after red buds when most other trees are still bare. Great white flowers are 3 inches across, lasting in favorable weather for several weeks. The bright red bark on its young branches makes it cheery in winter. Blooms when small. 3 to 4 feet, 40 cents; 10 for \$3.50.



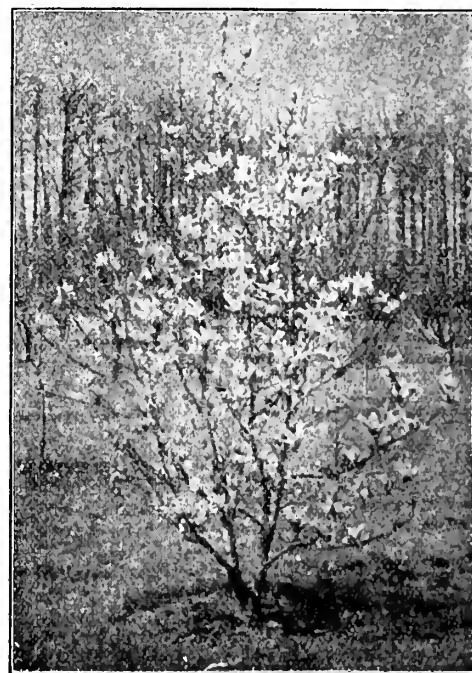
AMERICAN ELM

ELM, AMERICAN. *Ulmus American*. Very valuable for park planting, for avenues, and as a shade tree for lawns. One of the most majestic and graceful of our shade trees. Hardy, rapid grower, resists drought well, and is long-lived. 6 to 8 feet, 50 cents; 8 to 10 feet, 75 cents.

HACKBERRY. *Celtis Occidentalis*. An ornamental tree, valuable for shade or as single specimen on the lawn. It has a wide spreading head and light green foliage, which is rarely attacked by insects or fungi. They are easily transplanted, make a vigorous growth when young, and thrive in almost any soil. 6 to 8 feet, 40 cents.

LINDEN, AMERICAN, or BASSWOOD. *Tilia Americana*. A beautiful, rapid growing tree with large, broad leaves and fragrant flowers. The bloom furnishes the best of bee pasture. Should be extensively used as a lawn tree, also very valuable for park and street planting. It thrives best in moist, rich soil, but does well in any good soil. 6 to 8 feet, 50 cents.

LINDEN, EUROPEAN. *Tilia Europea*. Celebrated species of Berlin, which is also very adaptable to our climate. It makes a rapid growth, and is not very particular as to soil. Extensively used for ornamental purposes, and also used for street and lawn planting. It develops into a beautiful tree, having large leaves and fragrant blossoms. 6 to 8 feet, 50 cents.



MAGNOLIA SONLEANGA

MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA. One of the hardiest, best, and most satisfactory species, forming a large bushy tree 20 feet in height by 20 feet in diameter. A well-grown plant, in bloom from the top-most branch to the lowest limb, rosy pink in bud, pure white when in full bloom, forms a gigantic bouquet that cannot be surpassed for showiness. Plants 3 to 4½ feet, well filled with bloom buds. \$1.50 each; 10 for \$12.50.

MAGNOLIA ALEXANDRIA. One of the largest and the brightest of the pink flowering varieties. Hardy plants, well filled with bloom buds. \$1.50; 10 for \$12.50.

MAGNOLIA LENNEL. The best purple flowered variety, producing rich purple or deep rose-colored flowers of fine form on a compact and symmetrical bush. Plants well filled with bloom buds that will bloom this year. Each, \$1.50; 10 for \$12.50.

MAGNOLIA STELLATA. *M. Halleana*. A dwarf shrubby species, with pure white flowers, delicately perfumed. The petals are long, narrow, and more numerous than on other varieties. It blooms earlier, grows slower, and is one of the best for small yards. Plants well filled with buds that will bloom this year. Each, \$1.50; 10 for \$12.50.

All these Magnolias are packed with ball of earth to roots.

MAIDEN HAIR TREE. *Ginkgo Biloba*. A tall, sparsely-branched, usually slender tree, attaining 60 to 80 feet in height. They are especially valuable for solitary planting to secure picturesque effects, and are growing in favor as a street tree because of its upright habit and freedom from insect injury. The leaves are fan-shaped. 6 to 8 feet, 75 cents; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.00.

HAWTHORNE, ENGLISH. *Crataegus Oxycantha*. A small tree to fifteen feet in height with spreading branches and stout spines. The fruits are a bright scarlet. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents; 2 to 3 feet, 35 cents.

MAPLE ASH LEAF or BOX ELDER. *Acer Negundo*. A large spreading tree of rapid growth; very hardy and a good drought resister. Largely planted for windbreaks and timber. The leaves resembling those of the Ash. 6 to 8 feet, 50 cents; 8 to 10 feet, 75 cents.

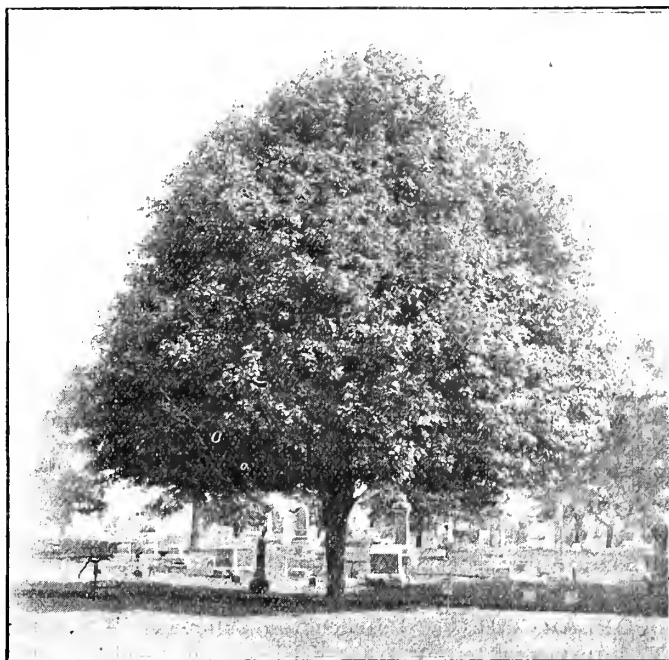
MAPLE, EUROPEAN CORK BARK. *Acer Compesta*. Attractive and hardy small tree, beautiful round head, with very pretty leaves. Adapted for planting on high ground, making a beautiful shade tree, where you do not want a tree to grow over 20 to 30 feet high. Tree 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each; 10 for \$4.50.

MAPLE, NORWAY. *Acer Platanoids*. A large, handsome tree with a compact rounded head of spreading branches, attaining a height of 100 feet. The broad, deep green leaves cast a dense, refreshing shade. One of the best and most beautiful trees for street, park, cemetery, or lawn planting. 6 to 8 feet, 75 cents; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.00; 12 for \$10.00.

MAPLE, PURPLE LEAF. *Acer Schwedleri*. One of the most beautiful of the shade trees. In early spring the young leaves are bright red, changing to purplish green as they grow older. In autumn they are golden yellow. The tree has a round, compact head, and large leaves, which cast a dense shade. 6 to 8 feet, 80 cents; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.25.

MAPLE, SOFT or SILVER. *Acer Dasycarpum*. A tree that will grow rapidly in any section, and of special value where immediate shade is wanted. The leaves are green above and silvery white underneath. 6 to 8 feet, 40 cents; 8 to 10 feet, 60 cents; 10 for \$5.00.

MAPLE, SUGAR or ROCK. *A. Saccharum*. Large trees to 120 feet with gray bark. Long-lived. Grows well, except in damp, soggy soils. An excellent street and shade tree of upright, dense growth. Leaves turning bright yellow and scarlet in autumn. 6 to 8 feet, 75 cents each; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.00.



NORWAY MAPLE

JAPANESE MAPLE (*Acer Polymorphum*)

These are the most delicately beautiful of the small exotic trees. In some of the varieties the leaves are exquisitely cut, and bright colored only in the spring and fall, otherwise deep blood red or golden yellow all the season. There is not a dwarf tree in cultivation that can compare with the Japanese Maple for grace and beauty. They grow best in partially shaded situations and in rich, well-drained soil. They are not well enough known to be appreciated. Any of the following varieties:

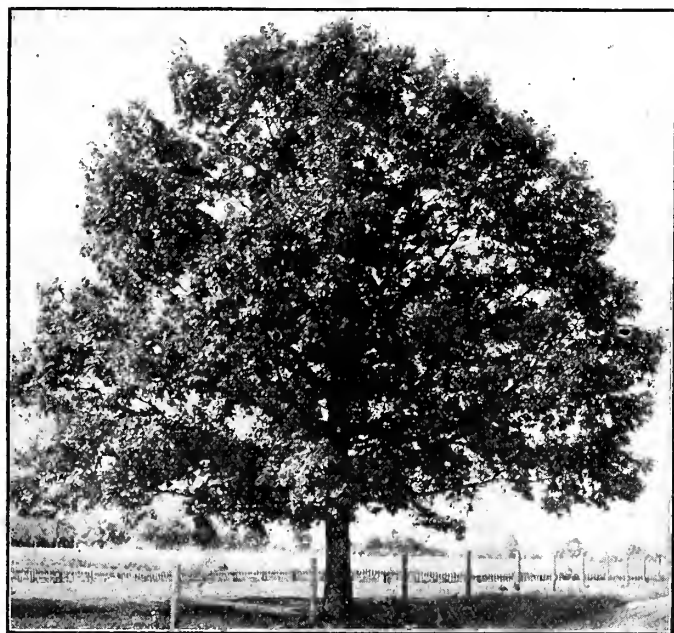
MAPLE, JAPANESE (Golden Leaved). 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.50 each; 10 for \$15.00.

MAPLE, JAPANESE (Dissectum). Cut leaf variety. 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.50; 10 for \$15.00.

MAPLE, JAPANESE (Purple Leaved). Holds its beautiful color throughout the season. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50 each; \$15.00 for 10.

MAPLE, JAPANESE (Rubrum). Dark red leaves. 18 to 24 inches, \$1.50 each; 10 for \$15.00.

We have a surplus of the above Maples, or could not afford to offer them at these prices. They are all good stalky plants, and it will be very easy to get them to grow. One of the most satisfactory little trees that we have to offer.



OAK

OAK PIN. *Quercus Palustris*. A handsome tree, especially when young. Often used for avenues, grows rapidly, prefers a somewhat moist soil. The foliage turns bright red in the fall. The tree is fibrous-rooted and transplants well.

OAK, ENGLISH. *Quercus Robur*, var. *Pedunculata*. A long-lived tree with stout sprouting branches forming a broad, round-topped head. The leaves are dark green and somewhat smaller than those of our native species. A handsome tree for lawn or public grounds. 6 to 8 feet, \$1.75.

OAK, SCARLET. *Quercus Coccinea*. A noble tree, attaining a height of 80 feet, with gradually spreading branches, which form a rather open head. It grows and does well in dry situations. Especially beautiful in the fall when the leaves turn a brilliant scarlet. 6 to 8 feet, \$1.25.

OLIVE, RUSSIAN WILD.

Eleagnus Augustifolia. Highly ornamental small tree, with handsome silver-green leaves. The flowers are small and inconspicuous, but fragrant. The fruit is yellow, coated with silver scales. Valuable for planting in dry or cold places.

PEA TREE, SIBERIAN.

Caragana Aborescens. A very desirable tree for hedges, windbreaks, or ornamental planting. Of Russian origin, it is very hardy and a rapid grower. It has a beautiful foliage resembling the Locust, a fragrant yellow bloom, followed by seed pods. Extensively planted through the Northwest. 4 to 6 feet, 40 cents; 6 to 8 feet, 50 cents.

PERSIMMON.

Diospyros Virginiana. This tree is much grown for its decorative features. An ornamental tree with a round-topped head and handsome shining foliage. This fruit is the well-known puckery persimmon of peculiar flavor, of a pale orange yellow, with a bright red cheek, when touched by the frost, which is necessary to bring it to full ripeness. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents; 10 for \$4.50; 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents; 10 for \$5.00.



SUGAR MAPLE

PLUM, Purple Leaved. *Prunus Pissardi*. A distinct and handsome little tree, covered with a mass of small white flowers in spring, large snowy pinkish purple leaves that deepen in color to the end of the season. It is perfectly hardy wherever the common plum will stand, and is a unique and beautiful ornament to the lawn at all times of the year. 3 to 4 feet, 30 cents each; 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents each.

POPLAR, CAROLINA. *Populus Carolinensis*. One of the surest, most rapid growing trees. It will grow and thrive where other trees appear weak and starved. The leaves are glossy and fresh looking. Very valuable for street planting and quick effects about new buildings. 6 to 8 feet, 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00; 8 to 10 feet, 40 cents; 10 for \$3.00; 10 to 12 feet, 50 cents.

POPLAR, SILVER LEAF. *Populus Nivea*. Often called Silver Maple because its foliage resembles the Maple leaf. Known by the snow white under surface of the leaves. Its foliage makes it very effective wherever used, and especially effective in large plantings. 6 to 8 feet, 25 cents; 8 to 10 feet, 50 cents.

POPLAR, LOMBARDY. *Populus Italica*. One of the characteristic trees of parts of Italy. With age this tall, narrow tree becomes most striking and picturesque. Beautiful landmarks. 6 to 8 feet, 35 cents; 8 to 10 feet, 50 cents.

POPLAR, TULIP. *Liriodendron Tulipifera*. A tall, handsome, hardy, ornamental tree of pyramidal habit and rapid growth. It has clean foliage of light bluish-green appearance, which is rarely attacked by insects. In June its tulip-shaped, fragrant flowers of a creamy-yellow and orange color, are very numerous. A distinguished tree for park, avenue, and lawn planting. 6 to 8 feet, 40 cents; 8 to 10 feet, 50 cents.

RED BUD, or JUDAS TREE. A handsome ornamental tree, growing to 20 or 30 feet high. It has a broad irregular head and perfect heart-shaped glossy leaves. Beautifully attractive in early spring when the leafless branches and twigs are covered with rosy pink blossoms. Very beautiful and attractive planted as single specimens or in groups. 4 to 5 feet, 40 cents.



RED BUD



LOMBARDY POPLAR

SWEET GUM. *Liquidambar Styraciflua*. One of the most valuable of the ornamental trees in the middle or northern States. Beautiful at every stage. Its habit adapts it to street and park planting, under which conditions it succeeds well. Insects and diseases never bother it, and it also withstands salt air. Under cultivation it reaches a height of from 30 to 40 feet. 4 to 6 feet, 25 cents; 6 to 8 feet, 50 cents.

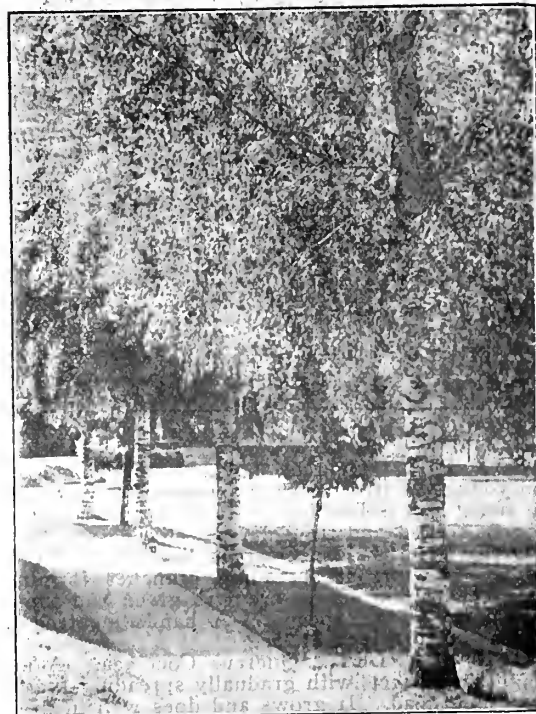
SYCAMORE, AMERICAN PLANE. *Platanus Occidentalis*. Similar to the Oriental Sycamore, but claimed to be a little more affected by smoke at some places. Also leaves claimed to fall off a little earlier in the fall. 6 to 8 feet, 50 cents; 10 for \$5.00. 8 to 10 feet, 75 cents; 10 for \$7.00.

SYCAMORE, ORIENTAL PLANE. *Platanus Orientalis*. The Oriental Plane Tree, or Sycamore, is among our largest and tallest growing trees. Very hardy and practically free from diseases. Does well in moist places and excellent for street, park, or lawn planting; thrives well in smoky cities and near sea shores, making it a good tree for city planting. Smoke has but little effect on the leaves of the Sycamore. For winter effects, the Sycamore, with its white bark, makes a very pretty effect. 6 to 8 feet, 75 cents each; 10 for \$7.00. 8 to 10 feet, \$1.00 each, or 10 for \$9.00.

WILLOW, GOLDEN. *Salix Vitellina Aurea*. One of the most beautiful and ornamental of the Willows. Very popular on account of its light green leaves and bright, clear, golden yellow bark, which is particularly bright and attractive during the leafless winter months. Grows into a massive, round-topped tree. It makes a handsome specimen, possessing a personality all of its own. 6 to 8 feet, 25 cents.

WILLOW. *Salix Babylonica* var. *Japonica*. A hardy, upright, vigorous tree, growing from 30 to 40 feet high. Branches a beautiful golden yellow. 6 to 8 feet, 25 cents.

WILLOW, ROSMARY. *Salix Incana*. A small, handsome, round-topped tree or shrub, with long, slender branches and long, narrow, green leaves. Quite hardy. Grafted on stems, 4 to 5 feet, two-year top, 50 cents. Dwarf, 2 to 3 feet; 25 cents.



WHITE BIRCH AS STREET TREE (Page 23)

WEeping TREES

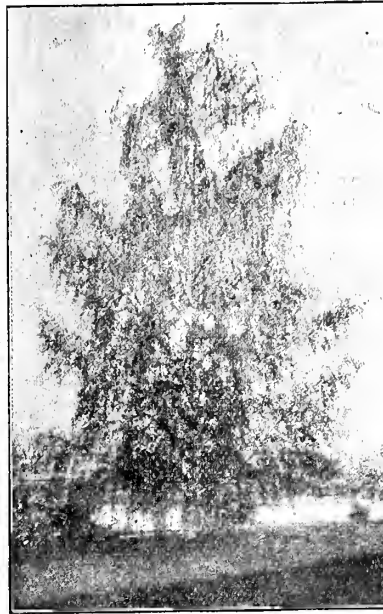
The charm of the trees of this class lies, not in their stateliness and grandeur, but in the weird and fantastic shapes which they assume. Some of the varieties are very interesting for their oddity and frequently add much to the lawn or park.

BIRCH, Cut Leaf Weeping. *Betula Alba* var. *Pendula Lacinata*. Many attractive characteristics combine to make this a tree of wonderful grace and beauty. Tall, slender drooping branches and delicately cut leaves. It colors brilliantly in the fall. Its bare white trunk and branches make a beautiful winter picture. 5 to 6 feet, 65 cents; 6 to 8 feet, 75 cents; 10 for \$7.00.

DOGWOOD, WEEPING. *Cornus Florida* var. *Pendula*. An odd and pretty tree growing more like a shrub 8 to 10 feet, adding to the good characteristics of the other Dogwoods a distinct weeping habit, which makes it the unique and interesting member of its family. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.00.

ELM, CAMPERDOWN. *Ulmus Scabia* var. *Pendula*. One of the most distinct and picturesque of the weeping trees. Hardy everywhere and not particular as to soil. Leaves are large, glossy, and dark green. Its vigorous branches have a uniform habit. \$1.00 each.

MAPLE, Weir's Cut Leaf. *Acer Dasycarpum* var. *Wieri Lancinatum*. A very beautiful specimen tree with delicately cut leaves and distinct half-drooping habit. 6 to 8 feet, 50 cents; 8 to 10 feet, 75 cents.



CUT LEAF WEEPING BIRCH

MULBERRY, TEA'S WEEPING. *Morus Alba* var. *Tatarica Pendula*. We recommend this as one of the thriftiest, hardiest, and most beautiful of the weeping trees with slender, willowy branches that sweep the ground, forming a beautiful tent of green. Two-year heads, \$1.00 each; 10 for \$9.00.

WILLOW, KILMARNOCK WEEPING. *Salix Caprea* var. *Pendula*. An umbrella-shaped top, silver-gray leaves, making an attractive little tree for lawn or park. Fir like catkins appear on the tree early in the spring, making a very beautiful sight. Perfectly hardy and easy to grow. Trees will stand about four to five feet high. Two-year heads, 75 cents each; 10 for \$7.00.

WILLOW, NAPOLEON'S. *Salix Baby-lonica*. Similar to Thurlow's Weeping Willow, except not quite so strong a grower. 6 to 8 feet, 75 cents each; 10 for \$7.00.

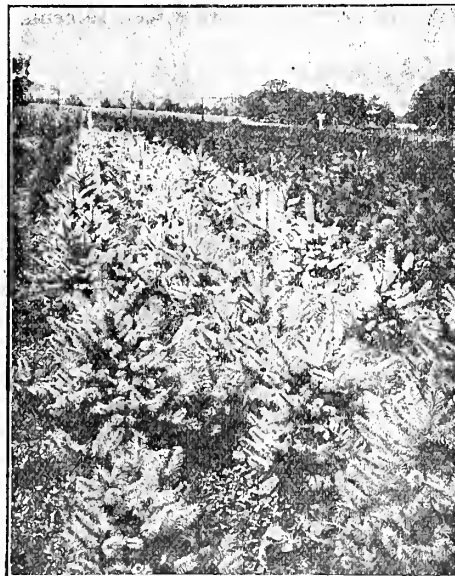
WILLOW, THURLOW'S WEEPING. *Salix Elegantissima*. A strong and the most vigorous grower of all Weeping Willows. Used for planting in low places or on banks of streams, springs, lakes, or ponds, making a very beautiful effect. Tree 6 to 8 feet, 75 cents each; 10 for \$7.00.

EVERGREENS

We Ship No Evergreen which has Not Been Transplanted Several Times



WHITE SPRUCE



KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE



WHITE PINE



WEEPING SPRUCE

The value of evergreens used as windbreaks and hedges has been known for many years, but it has taken some time for people to realize the beauty and effectiveness of evergreens used for landscape work. Nothing is more beautiful than clumps planted around your house border, or used among your shrubs and perennials.

Evergreens are attractive the entire year. In summer their golden, light, or dark green foliage forms a most desirable background for the bright-flowering shrubs and perennials. In the fall they again form a background for the brilliant fall coloring, but it is in winter they stand out in all their glory among the leafless shrubbery. They take away the cold bareness and add character and personality wherever they are planted. Besides this, they give protection and make ideal homes for birds, many of the varieties also furnishing them food. In spring the color effects produced by the new growth are most beautiful.

We have over 100 varieties of evergreens, including a great many fancy varieties that are rare and beautiful, and are prepared to furnish a good assortment of kinds.

ARBORVITAE, AMERICAN. *Thuja Occidentalis*. This is sometimes called "White Cedar," and thrives well anywhere. It has a very erect and pyramidal habit, having foliage of light green color. This is a very good tree for grouping, for tubs and vases, and for formal uses they are unsurpassed. They are very quick growers, and may be trimmed at any height desired. Fine for hedges. 18 to 24 inches, 25 cents; 2 to 3 feet, 50 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 60 cents.

ARBORVITAE, PYRAMIDALIS. *Thuja Occidentalis* var. *Pyramidalis*. Forms a tall, slender column of densely branched, dark green foliage. A very graceful tree having a number of uses. 18 to 24 inches, 40 cents each; 10 for \$3.50. 3 to 4 feet, 60 cents each; 10 for \$5.00.

ARBORVITAE, SIBERIAN. *Thuja Occidentalis* var. *Wareana*. A pyramidal tree of a very desirable form with bright green foliage. 18 to 24 inches, 50 cents.

ARBORVITAE, CHINESE. *Thuja Orientalis*. This is a very showy tree of pyramidal habit with spreading and ascending branches. The leaves are ovate and of a bright green color. The cones are very showy among the foliage of the tree. 18 to 24 inches, 40 cents; 2 to 3 feet, 60 cents.

ARBORVITAE, SPAETHII. *Thuja Occidentalis* var. *Spaethii*. This is a peculiar form of the common Arborvitae with two kinds of foliage. The younger and lower branchlets have spreading leaves and the upper branchlets slender and sparingly ramified. As a novelty it cannot be excelled. 2 feet, 40 cents each; 10 for \$3.50.



NORWAY SPRUCE

ARBORVITAE, CHINESE GOLDEN. *Thuja Orientalis* var. *Aurea*. A dwarf variety of dense, compact habit, with intense golden foliage changing to bright green. For grouping it is unsurpassed. 1 to 2 feet, 50 cents.

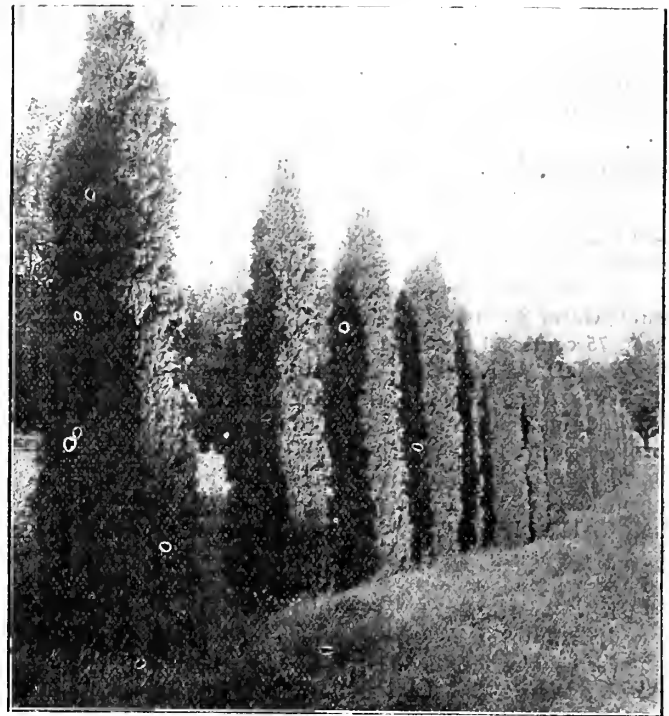
CEDAR, RED. *Juniperus Virginiana*. The valuable qualities of this species are its upright habits and the freedom with which it grows in various soils. It is always popular and may be used to a good advantage in a number of ways, making a very striking effect. 2 to 3 feet, 30 cents each; 3 to 4 feet, 60 cents.

LARCH, AMERICAN. *Larix Americana*. Tree to 60 feet in height with horizontal branches forming a narrow pyramidal head, sometimes broad and open on older trees; bark reddish brown; leaves light bluish green; prefers a low moist soil. 3 to 4 feet, 40 cents; 6 to 8 feet, 60 cents.

JUNIPER, SABINA. *Jupierus Sabina*. This is a spreading evergreen shrub rarely ten feet in height. 18 to 24 inches, 40 cents.

PINE, WHITE. *Pinus Strobus*. A grand old favorite, which makes a beautiful and useful growth. The leaves are soft, bluish green, 2 to 4 inches long, and the cones on the stalks are often curved, having flat, hard scales. The top of the tree is broad and open, making it very picturesque. 2 to 3 feet, 40 cents; 10 for \$3.00.

PINE, YELLOW. *Pinus Ponderosa*. One of the tallest and most important of the pines of the Western States. Hardy as far north as New York. The branches are stout, spreading, and often pendulous. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents.



THUYA-OCIDENTALIS—American Arborvitae

JUNIPER, IRISH. *Juniper* var. *Hibernica*. The Junipers are a well-known tree much liked by all. Very narrow tree, branches upright, and very deep green. Beautiful, neat, and effective for small lawns to be used in groups or as specimens. 2 to 3 feet, 40 cents each; 10 for \$3.50.

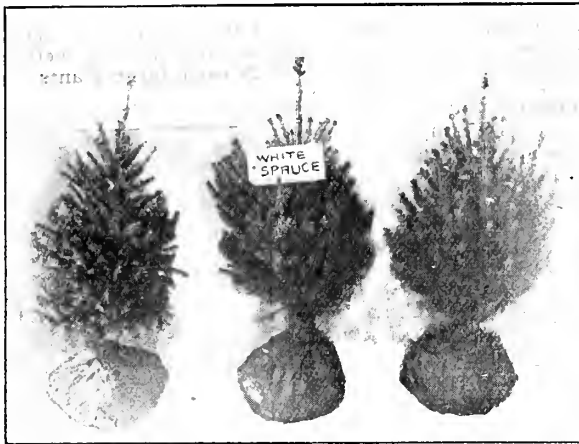
FIR, BALSAM. *Abies Balsamea*. An ornamental evergreen that is very hardy. The fragrant leaves are dark green above and pale below. For ornamental park planting it excels. It is a very rapid grower when young, and does well in any good soil with plenty of drainage. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cents each.



BALSAM FIR

LARCH, EUROPEAN. *Larix Decidua*. This variety has an upright habit, and is one of the best lawn trees, making very attractive specimens for grouping or individual planting. In the spring it is among the first to be covered with its new growth of soft, feathery, light green foliage. The flowers are purplish and the cones are small with small scales. The Larch stands transplanting well, but this must be done early in the spring before the new growth begins. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents; 10 for \$2.00. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents; 10 for \$4.50.

PINE, SCOTCH. *Pinus Sylvestrus*. This grows to be a large tree 70 to 120 feet in height, with spreading, somewhat pendulous, branches, pyramidal when young, with broad and round top, often picturesque head in old age. Quite hardy. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents.



EUROPEAN WHITE SPRUCE

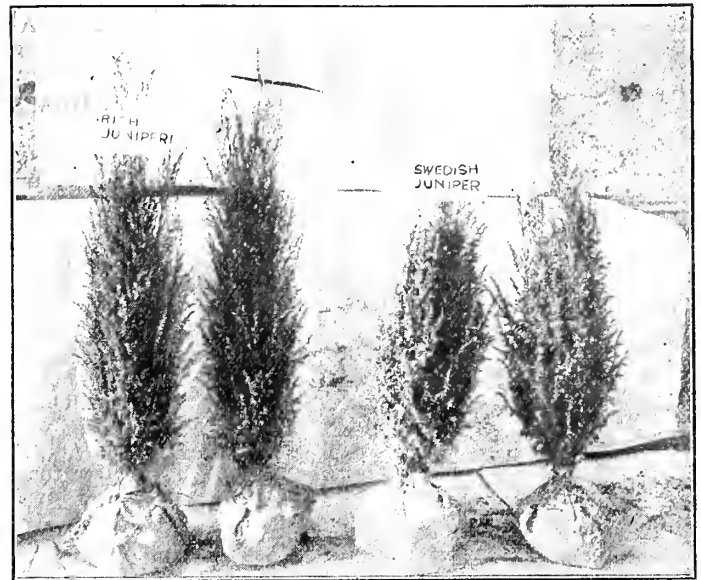
AUSTRIAN PINE. *Pinus Austriaca*. This species is very popular for grouping or as specimens. A very tall, massive tree, with heavily plumed spreading branches and rather stiff dark green needles. Most of these species make a vigorous growth when young, and when older they are very picturesque. Should be planted when young from the nursery row. 2 to 3 feet, 40 cents; 10 for \$3.50.

DWARF MUGHO PINE. *Pinus Montana* var. *Mughus*. This pine is very variable in habit, with dark brown branches, bright green leaves, stout and acutish. The cones are ovate, a light gray in color, surrounded by a blackish ring. The tree is broader than it is high, forming a dark dome-shaped bush. Very effective for rocky places or groups of evergreens. 12 to 18 inches, 40 cents each; 10 for \$3.50.

RETINISPORA. *Pisifera*. A very dense, pyramidal, round-headed bush or tree, with erect branches, open and graceful; leaves light green above and silvery beneath, usually coloring violet in winter. This is one of our best *Retinisporas*, as it is most ornamental and best known. 18 to 24 inches, 60 cents.

RETINISPORA. var. *Plumosa Aurea*. Golden Japan Cypress. This is a very striking and useful evergreen in many ways, as it is one of a very few really golden evergreens. It makes a strong and effective contrast with the darker foliage of other evergreens. It is low branched, a very vigorous grower, and is unsurpassed for color effect in grouping. 2 to 3 feet, 65 cents.

KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE. *Picea Excelsa* var. *Kosteriana*. The best of all the blue spruces, perfectly hardy, and may be grown anywhere and everywhere, but they thrive the best in moderately



JUNIPERS

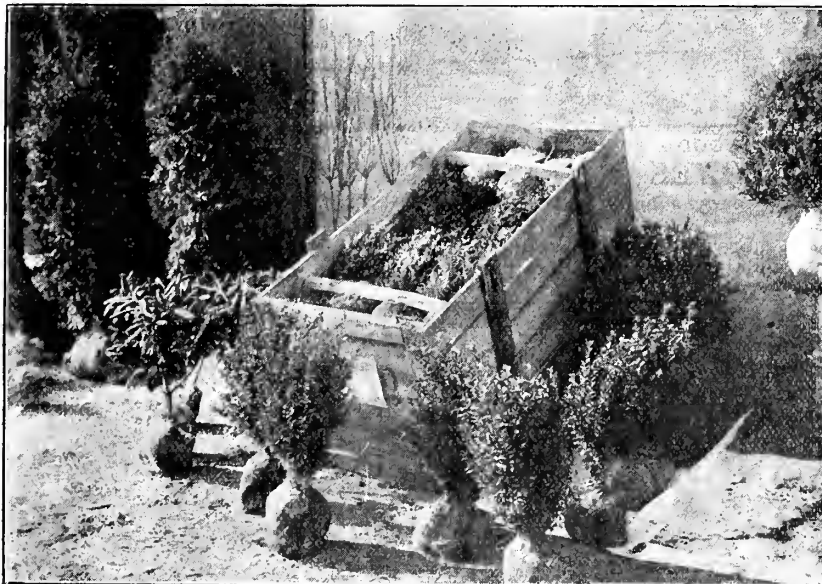
moist sandy loam. A very attractive tree on account of its silvery blue foliage, which is densely crowded on the branches. The Spruces are not only highly ornamental, but are very valuable forest trees. 2 to 3 feet, \$2.00; 3 to 4 feet, \$3.50.

NORWAY SPRUCE. *Picea Excelsa*. This Spruce is more commonly used than any of the others. Every year we have a very large demand for these trees to be planted for hedges, screens, and backgrounds. It grows fast and is adapted to all soils. When trimmed it makes a fine, compact hedge, which is impenetrable. This tree is extensively planted as an ornamental in the North and East. It is a handsome tree with dark green, dense foliage, but, like a great many evergreens, when it grows older it loses its beauty. 18 to 24 inches, 25 cents; 2 to 3 feet, 40 cents.

WHITE SPRUCE. *Picea Alba*. A very ornamental tree of pyramid habit. Similar to the Norway Spruce. This variety is one of the best we have for cold climates. It is very compact, upright, retaining its branches to the ground, and is distinguished by its grayish blue color, also its quick growth. It matures quickly and lives to a good old age. These beautiful trees are attractive when planted in collections. 18 to 24 inches, 25 cents; 2 to 3 feet, 40 cents.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

Broad-Leaved Evergreens are becoming more and more popular each year, and ought to be used even more than they are. They fill a place which the coniferous evergreens cannot and lend a beauty all their own to the dreary winter landscape.



BOXWOOD IN BOX, READY FOR SHIPMENT

THE BUSH BOX, as the name indicates, is in the shape of small bushes and quite effective. 12-20 inches, 50 cents each; 2 to 2½ feet, \$2.00 each.

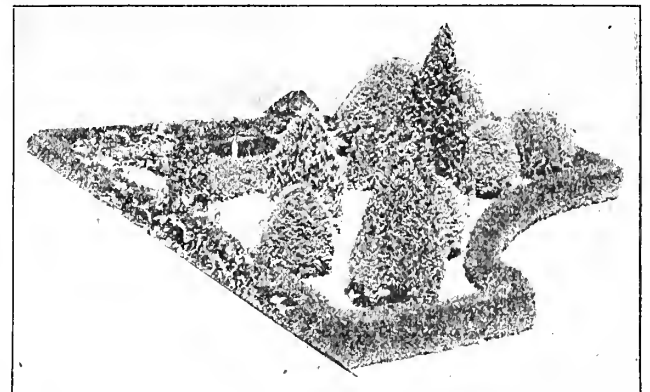
GLOBE-SHAPE BOX, trimmed to a perfect globe shape. 2 feet by 2 feet, \$2.00.

PYRAMIDAL BOX, in the shape of a pyramid, beautiful and attractive. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50; 3 to 4 feet, \$2.50.

BALL BOX. As the name indicates, it is trimmed to a perfect ball shape. See cut on page 29. Large size, \$6.00 each; \$10.00 a pair. Small size, \$5.00 per pair.

STANDARD BOX. Stem 1½ to 2 feet high, with a perfect crown. \$2.75 each; \$5.00 for a pair.

DWARF BOX. *Buxus Suffruticosa*. This is very extensively used for edging walks, formal gardens, etc., as it gives very beautiful effects. It is similar in foliage to the Standard Boxwood, and is a very slow grower. Good for immediate effects, as it remains green the entire year. After planting keep well watered. 5 to 7 inches, 10 cents; \$8.50 per 100.



BOX TREE AND DWARF BOX EDGING

COMMON BOXWOOD. *Buxus Sempervirens*. Evergreen shrub or small tree that may be trimmed to any shape and are fine for porches, window boxes, or tubs. The leaves are always fresh, glossy, and dark green, beautiful for specimen planting or formal gardens. They do exceptionally well in shaded places.

The ones offered below are all choice specimens, perfect in shape, and will please the most fastidious.

12-20 inches, 50 cents each; 2 to 2½ feet,



HOLLY-LEAVED MAHONIA

RHODODENDRONS.

The Rhododendron is a highly ornamental evergreen shrub or small tree, and there are none of the evergreen shrubs more suitable for cultivation in the colder climates and more effective in bloom than are the Rhododendrons.

If it is a limestone soil it should have about four pounds of sulphate of magnesia thoroughly worked into the soil for each plant. In the fall it is well to cover the ground with leaves, pine needles, or other similar material and allow it to remain during the coming summer. The ground should not be

GARLAND FLOWER. *Daphne Guerorum*. A hardy evergreen plant, with closely-set, glossy, narrow leaves. It begins to bloom in May and is well covered with round clusters of bright pink, fragrant flowers. \$1.25 each, large plants.

ADAM'S NEEDLE. *Yucca Filamentosa*. Evergreens with long spiny leaves, the tops of which are rather rough. Some of the tips touch the ground, while others shoot upright. In the center of the plant it sends up tall stalks laden with cream or ivory white flowers, having the shape of a cup. This plant grows any place, and in many places where other plants will not grow. Three-year-old plants, 25 cents.

HOLLY LEAVED MAHONIA. *Mahonia Aquifolia*. One of the evergreen glories of the ornamental gardens. It has deep green spines at set places; showy, bright yellow flowers in early spring, followed by small berries of a bluish color. Very effective in grouping with deciduous shrubs, perennials, etc. The foliage is similar to our Christmas Holly. Very effective for table decorations. 18 to 24 inch bush, 25 cents; 5 for \$1.00.

SPINDLE TREE. *Euonymus Radicans*. Creeping *Euonymus*. A glossy dark-leaved vine, or it will form a spreading shrub where it cannot climb. Valuable for covering walls to which it clings, also for porch boxes. Large, three-year-old plants, 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

VARIEGATED LEAF EUONYMUS. Same as the above, except the leaves are very distinctly variegated with white, yellow, and pink shades. Very attractive.



BOXWOOD IN TUB



ASSORTED BOXWOOD

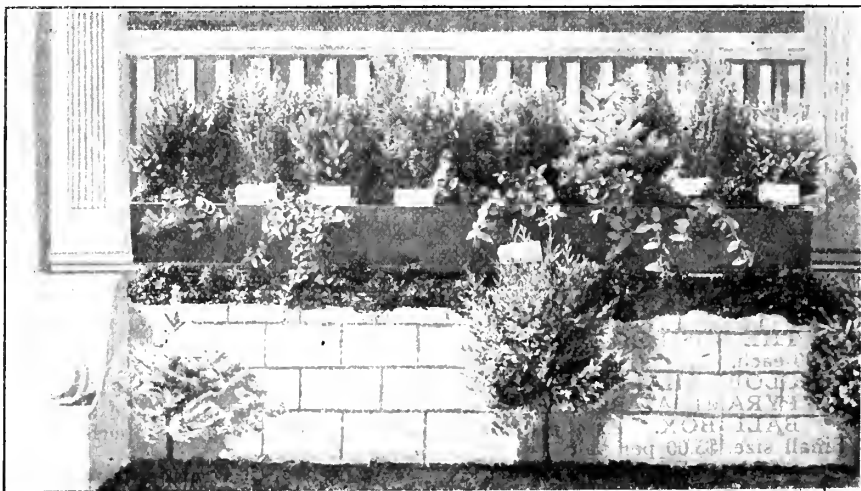
WINDOW BOXES

During the summer months, window and porch boxes add beauty to many a house that would otherwise look barren and unattractive, but when the first frost comes the beauty of the window box is gone.

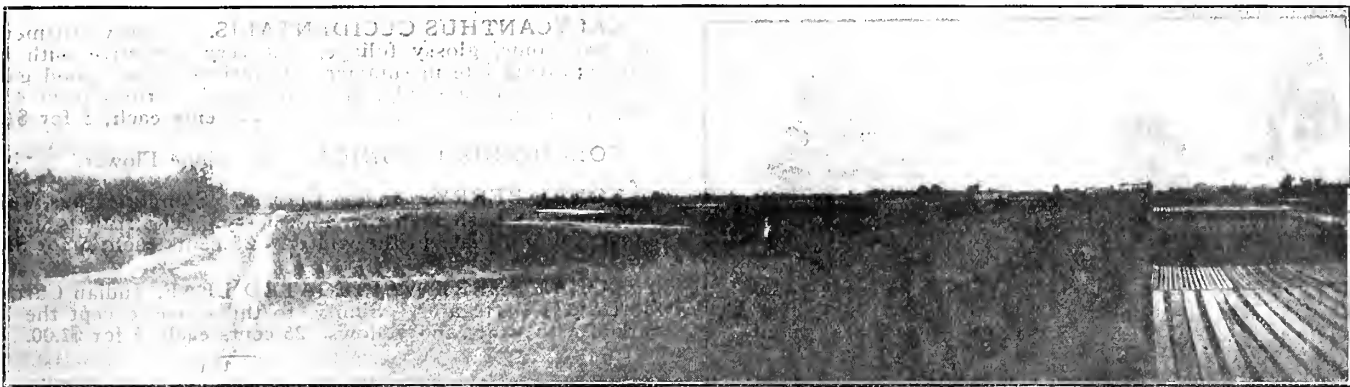
Why not have a window or porch box that will be permanent, even more attractive in winter than in summer? Such a box can be filled with Mahonia, Boxwood, some of the dwarf varieties of Evergreens, and for vines use *Euonymus Radicans* and *Euonymus Variegata*, or other Evergreen vines.



RHODODENDRON



WINDOW BOX OF EVERGREENS



HOLLAND SCENE SHOWING WHERE OUR RHODODENDRONS AND BOXWOOD ARE GROWN

HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

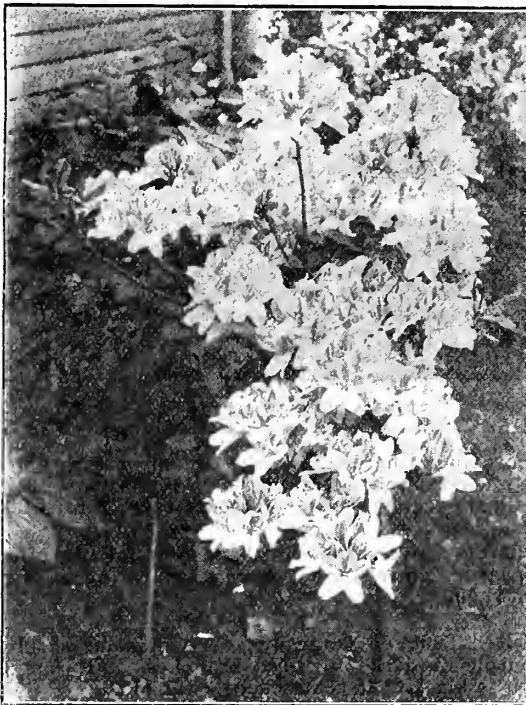
The growing appreciation of shrubbery is one of the significant notes of the time. Almost every one likes trees, and is willing to plant them, but the regard for shrubs seems to be a later development.

The marked advance in the appreciation of shrubs is probably due to our better appreciation of nature.

If you have given the subject careful thought, you will understand how impossible it is for us to give any general advice on the kinds of shrubs to plant. The shrubs must suit the object for which they are intended, and must adapt themselves to these particular conditions, but no yard is complete without at least some planting. If you are at sea as to what you want to do, we will be very glad to call and see you, or to advise you as best we can by correspondence.

By a careful choice of shrubbery a continuous succession of bloom may be had from early spring until late fall, and then very beautiful winter effects may be secured by the various colored twigs and berries.

All the plants offered below are grown in the open field, with no protection, are perfectly hardy, and will stand transplanting better than other plants. All of them are transplanted in the nursery rows when one year old, and are grown two years before being put on the market.



AZALEA

ARALIA. Trifolia. Is a small, hardy shrub with lanceolate leaves that remain very late in the season. The flowers are white, tinged with pink, appearing in the early spring. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

ANGELICA TREE. Hercules Club. Aralia Spinosa. A shrub growing sometimes to forty feet in height. The stout, prickly stems, large leaves, and the enormous clusters of flowers give this species a very subtropical appearance. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

ACACIA ROSEA. A shrub from 2 to 8 feet high; all parts of the plant, except the flowers, are bristly or hairy. The rose-colored flowers are produced on long pedicels and appear in May or June. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

ALTHEA, or ROSE OF SHARON. Hibiscus Syriacus. One of the commonest of the ornamental shrubs, and hardy as far north as Ontario. The shrub is valuable for specimen planting, and its bright green leaves and great abundance of its variously-colored flowers make it very effective when planted as a hedge. It is immensely variable in character of its flowers. The color ranging from blue-purple to violet-red, flesh color, and white. There are also double forms. It is

easily cultivated, thriving well in any good soil. The plants we offer are strong field-grown, two and three years old. See Hedge for prices on hedge-size plants. 20 cents each; 10 for \$1.50; 10 different kinds, if wanted.

ANEMONAE FLORUS. Double, dark red.

CORNEA PLENA. Double, dark red.

ARDENS. Double, violet.

SPECIOSA. Single, white.

JEANNE D'ARC. Double, pure white.

DUCHESSE D'BRABAUT. Double, red.

AULLISSIMA. Purple.

MONSTROUSUS. Variegated flower, white and red, double.

BAULE D'E FEO. Light red, double.

RUBIS. Single, red.

AZALEA. These plants belong to our most ornamental and beautiful flowering shrubs, and are often completely covered with large, showy flowers of brilliant and various colors. They are always beautiful when planted singly or in groups. If planted with Rhododendrons (which require about the same soil and treatment) the bright colors of the Azaleas blend harmoniously with the somber green foliage of the Rhododendrons and produce a pleasing effect. We offer good-sized plants well filled with bloom buds. 50 cents each; 3 for \$1.25.

ALMOND, Double Red. The flowering almond of our gardens, giving a profusion of attractive bloom in early spring. 40 cents each; 3 for \$1.00.

ALMOND, Double White. Similar to the above, except the flower is white. 40 cents each; 3 for \$1.00.

BASTARD INDIGO. Amorpha Fruticosa. An interesting ornamental shrub of spreading habit, with fine feathery foliage remarkable for the unusual color of its dark violet-purplish flowers. 20 cents each; 6 for \$1.00.

BERBERRY, COMMON. Berberis Vulgaris. A handsome hardy ornamental shrub, very attractive in the spring with its golden yellow flowers and bright green foliage, and in the fall its bright scarlet fruits, which remain on most all winter. 20 cents each; 6 for \$1.00.

BERBERRY, PURPLE. Berberis Vulgaris var, Atro-Purpurea. Similar to the common berberry, but more effective with its purple-colored leaves. Very good for massing with other plants. 20 cents each; 6 for \$1.00.

BERBERRY, JAPANESE. Berberis Thunbergii. One of the most valuable species of berberries, especially remarkable for its low, dense horizontal growth, yet graceful because of its drooping habit. The yellow flowers are followed by a profusion of scarlet fruits, which remain fresh until the following spring. Very hardy and valuable for massing with other plants, also for borders of walks and drives. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

BERBERRY, MAHONIA. Berberis Aquifolia. Holly-Leaved Mahonia. One of the handsomest of the berberries. A handsome evergreen shrub of medium size with shiny prickly leaves and bright yellow flowers in May, followed by bluish berries. Useful in decorative planting. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.



ALTHEA, DOUBLE

BUCKTHORN. *Rhamnus Cathartica*. Shrub or small tree attaining 12 feet, usually thorny. It is very hardy and bears black fruits. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS. A hardy unique shrub with large, handsome foliage, and mostly sweet-scented flowers of a dark reddish brown. The old-fashioned "shrub" of our grandmothers' gardens. One of the earliest to bloom in the spring. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.



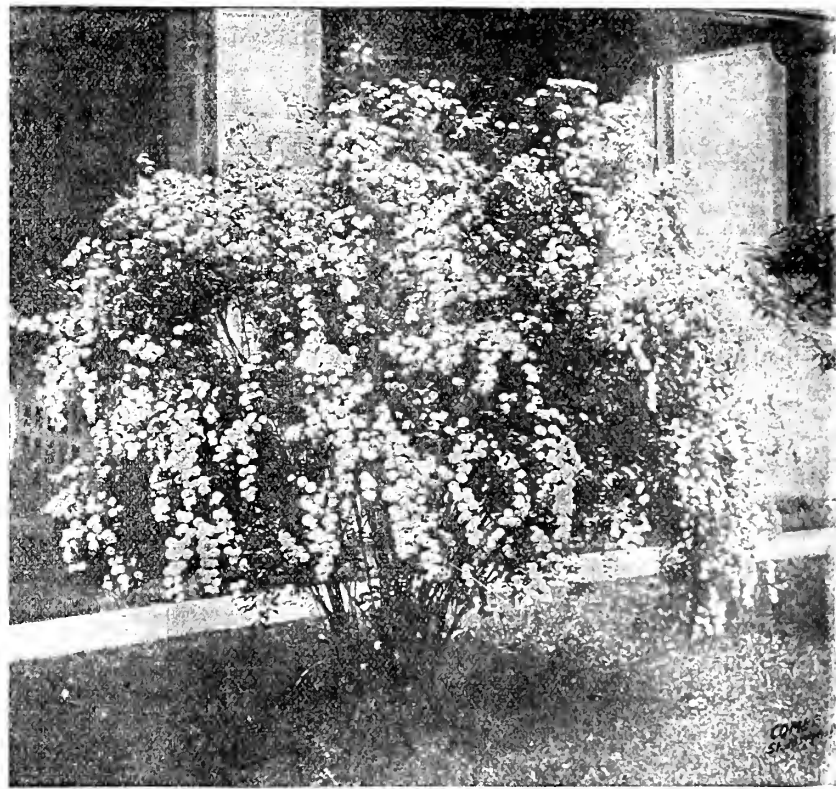
LILAC

CALYCANTHUS OCCIDENTALIS. A hardy ornamental shrub with handsome, glossy foliage, and very attractive with its flower balls appearing late in summer. It thrives in any good garden soil, but does best in a sandy, moist location. Grows from 4 to 6 feet high, and is distinctly ornamental. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

CORCHORUS JAPONICA. See Globe Flower.

CORAL BERRY. Indian Currant. *Symphoricarpos Vulgaris*. A more compact bush than the Snowberry. The fruit is dark red and remains on until late in the winter. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

CORAL BERRY, VARIEGATED LEAF. Indian Currant. *Symphoricarpos Variegatus*. Similar to the above, except the leaves are marked with white and yellow. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.



SPIREA VAN HOUTTII

CORNUS MASCULA. Cornelian Cherry. Hardy ornamental shrub, or small tree, of dense growth with glossy leaves; very attractive in early spring with its yellow flowers, and again in the fall with its scarlet fruits. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

CORNUS FLORIDA. A hardy native shrub with handsome foliage, often assuming a brilliant fall coloring with large, white, showy flowers, appearing in May, before the leaves. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

CORNUS SANGUINEA. Red-Twigged Dogwood. A handsome shrub growing from 10 to 12 feet high with purple or dark blood-red branches. Flowers greenish-white in dense cymes. The fruit is black. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

CORNUS ALBA. var. *Siberica*. Siberian Dogwood. A tall shrub with bright coral-red branches. Small white flowers, followed by bluish berries, making them very ornamental, even after the flowers are gone. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

DEUTZIA GRACILIS. A handsome shrub, about 3 feet high, with slender, often arching, branches. A neat little shrub that blooms in May, wreathing its branches in pure, white flowers. Valuable for shrubberies or for forcing. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

DEUTZIA CRENATA. Distinct from all others, flowers being single and pure white, tinged with pink. Grows 6 to 8 feet high, and is a mass of bloom in early spring. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

DEUTZIA PRIDE OF ROCHESTER. A showy and early large flowering sort that blooms in May before the others. Grows 6 to 8 feet high. White flowers, large and double. One of the best of the Deutzias. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

DEUTZIA LEMOINEI. Spreading shrub to 3 feet in height. Its pure white flowers appear in broad panicles. A very desirable shrub, more vigorous, and with more showy flowers than some of the other forms. Excellent for forcing. Very hardy. 25 cents each.

ALL SHRUBS ARE BIG, FULL-GROWN PLANTS, FROM 2 TO 4 FEET.

DEUTZIA WATERII. A superb new sort growing about 6 feet high with large double flowers tinged with pink. Extra vigorous-growing shrub. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

DEUTZIA WELLSII. A very ornamental shrub with showy white or pinkish flowers, appearing in June or July. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

DESMODIUM PENDULIFLORUM. A very desirable late-blooming plant or herb, making a large specimen with age. This is really an herb, throwing up strong wiry shoots each year from the crown. The stems are reddish-brown. The flowers are rose-purple, drooping in very numerous long racemes, which at the top of the plant are paniced. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

DESMODIUM DILLENII. A species of the Tick Trefoil that grows from 2 to 5 feet high, with erect leafy stems and medium-size pink flowers. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

ELDER, COMMON AMERICAN. *Sambucus Canadensis.* A valuable genus for the shrubbery border. It grows from 5 to 12 feet high. The flowers are white in flat cymes; the fruit is black and ripens in August. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

ELDER, GOLDEN. *Sambucus Canadensis* var. *Aurea.* Similar to the above, except the leaves are a beautiful golden color. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

EMPRESS TREE. *Paulownia Imperialis.* Ornamental deciduous shrub or tree; in habit and foliage similar to the Catalpa. The leaves are very large, sometimes as much as two feet across. It is fairly hardy in sheltered positions as far north as Massachusetts, but the flower buds are frequently killed in the winter; so does not flower regularly. As an ornamental foliage plant, it should be cut back to the ground every spring. When the flower buds are not killed by frost the Paulownia is one of the most conspicuous flowering trees. In spring and in summer the foliage attracts attention on account of the size of the leaves. 35 cents each; 3 for \$1.00.

FORSYTHIA SUSPENS. Golden Bell. Highly ornamental, free flowering, hardy shrub, growing to 8 feet; the branches often drooping on the ground and taking root. They grow in almost any garden soil and are hardy north. The golden yellow flowers appear in early spring. It is excellent for the margins of groups. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

FORSYTHIA SUSPENSIA VAR. FORTUNEI. Similar to the above, but grows with upright or arching branches. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

FORSYTHIA INTERMEDIA. Often included with *Forsythia Suspensia*, and is as hardy. It is a very abundant bloomer. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

FORSYTHIA SUSPENSIA VAR. SIEBOLDI. Low shrub with slender, pendulous, or trailing branches. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

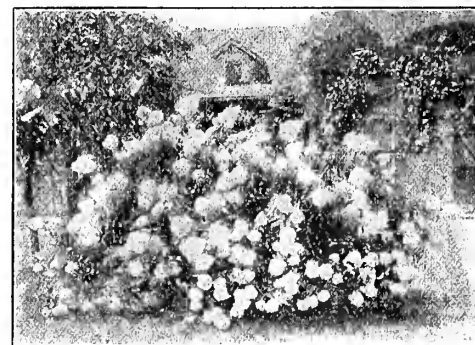
FORSYTHIA VIRDISSIMA. Shrub to 10 feet with erect, green branches. Leaves very dark green, 3 to 6 inches long, flowers about 1 inch long, twisted lobes of bright greenish-yellow. Less hardy and graceful than the other species. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.



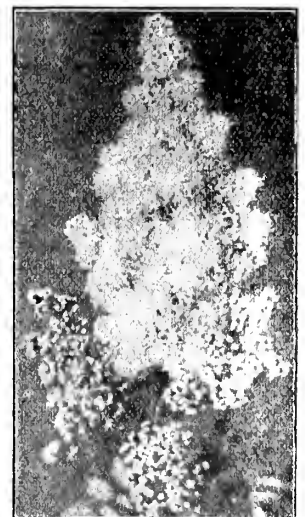
HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA

HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS. Erect shrub, 4 to 10 feet, well adapted for shrubberies. They grow best in a rich, porous, and somewhat moist soil, and flower very freely in June and July. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS VAR. STERILIS. Hills of Snow. Similar to the above. Almost all the flowers are sterile. A very showy and beautiful sort. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA



SPIREA BILLARDII

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA. This is the best-known form of the Hydrangea. A hardy ornamental shrub to 30 feet with dense globose head. The large white flowers appear in August and September. The sterile flowers changing later to purplish. 20 cents each; 6 for \$1.00.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA (Tree Form). Similar to the above, except it has been grown into a tree form. Trees 4 feet, 50 cents each; 5 for \$2.25.

GLOBE FLOWER. Japanese Rose. *Kerria Japonica.* (See *Kerria*.)

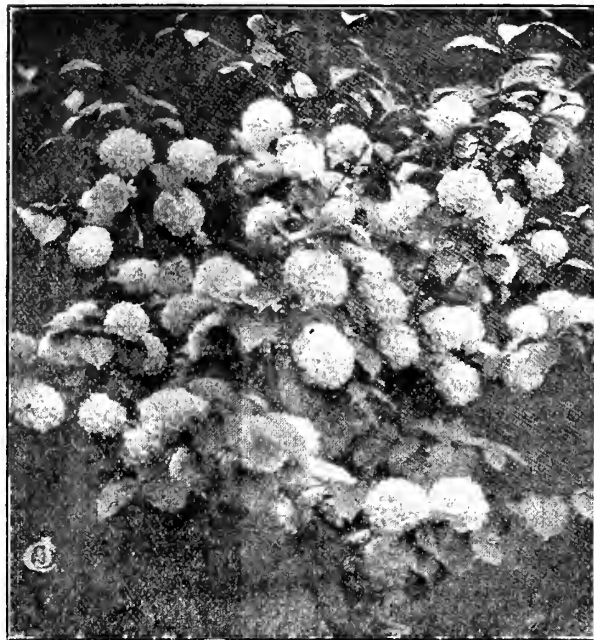
HIGHBUSH, CRANBERRY. See *Viburnum Opulus*.

KERRIA JAPONICA. Globe Flower, Japanese Rose. One of the first shrubs brought from Japan. It grows 4 to 8 feet high with numerous short branches, spreading stems. Attractive in winter for its light green branches. In June, when its yellow flowers appear in greatest abundance, in November when its leaves are a clear yellow, and is not unattractive throughout the year. It is a refined plant and deserves free use in the ornamental border. Not thoroughly hardy in all situations in the Northern States. It grows in any good garden soil. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

KERRIA JAPONICA var. FLORE PLENO. Similar to the above, except that it is more vigorous and more frequent in culture than the preceding. The flowers are double. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

KERRIA JAPONICA var. AUREA VITALIS. A dwarf form, the branches striped with yellow and green. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

KERRIA JAPONICA var. ARGENTEO VARIEGATA. A shrub 2 to 3 feet high with small green leaves edged with white. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.



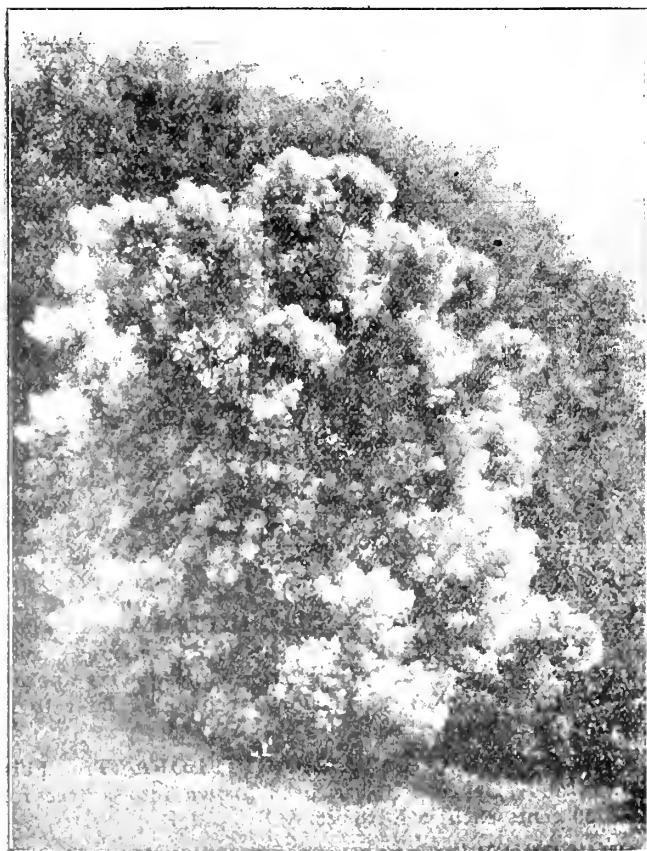
JAPAN SNOWBALL

LILACS in varieties. See *Syringa*.

MOCK ORANGE. See *Philadelphus Cornarius*.

OLIVE, RUSSIAN WILD. *Eleagnus Angustifolia*. A highly ornamental shrub with handsome silver green foliage that makes a very effective contrast to the darker greens. A shrub or small tree to 20 feet, very hardy, and well adapted to planting in the Northwest. Useful and beautiful for hedge. 25 cents each; 6 for \$1.00.

PHILADELPHUS GRANDIFLORA. *Syringa*. Large flowering shrub growing to about 8 feet with spreading branches, usually upright and vigorous, flowers slightly fragrant. Rapid grower and mostly hardy. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.



PURPLE FRINGE

PRIVET, COMMON. *Ligustrum Vulgare*. Ornamental shrub with shiny dark green leaves. Whitish flowers in June and July, and followed later by black berries, which usually remain on the branches through the winter. 20 cents each; 6 for \$1.00.

PRIVET, CALIFORNIA. *Ligustrum Ovalifolium*. A very handsome shrub to 15 feet, of upright habit, may be trimmed to any shape. The dark green, glossy leaves remain on all winter in some localities. The flowers are whitish and mostly fragrant in terminal panicles and decorative, usually black berries, often remaining on all winter. 5 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

PRIVET, IBOTA. *Ligustrum Ibota*. A shrub to 10 feet with spreading and curving branches. A valuable shrub for the border or for hedges, very graceful, and hardy in the north. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

PRIVET REGALS. *Ligustrum Regelianum*. A low, dense shrub with horizontal, spreading branches and usually oblong leaves. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

PHILADELPHUS LEMOINEI. A graceful shrub with slender, arching branches. The blossoms appear in 3 to 7-inch short racemes, very sweet scented. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

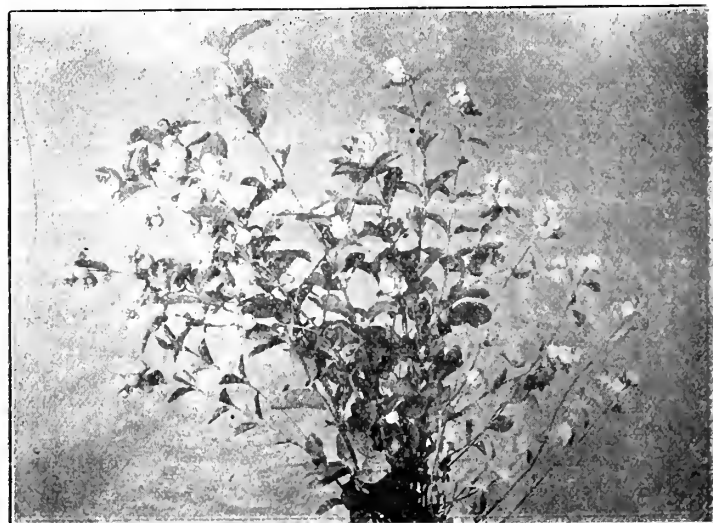
PHILADELPHUS SPECIOSISSIMUN. A graceful syringa bearing large, pure white flowers in great profusion. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS. Mock Orange. This is not quite as showy as some of the other species and of somewhat stiff habit, but deliciously fragrant. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS VAR. AUREUS. Similar to the above variety, except the foliage has a beautiful golden color. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

PEA TREE, SIBERIAN. *Caragana Arborescens*. Hardy ornamental shrub to 20 feet, with handsome yellow flowers, appearing late in the spring or early summer. They grow in almost any soil, but best in a sandy soil and sunny position, and are well adapted for shrub-beries or individual planting. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

PEARL BUSH. *Exochordia Grandiflora*. Well-known garden shrub, not often over 6 to 8 feet high. Open habit and with thin uninteresting foliage. Individual flowers of no value. When in bloom it is dazzling white. The most brilliant shrub of the season. Thrives in any good garden soil. Hardy. Remarkable for the structure of the fruit, which is composed of five small bony carpels, around the central axis in a star-like manner. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.



SNOWBERRY



SNOWBALL STERILE

PURPLE FRINGE. Smoke Tree. *Rhus Cotinus*. A bush 10 to 12 feet high with simple obovate leaves and brown bark; flowers purple in loose panicles and on long pedicels, which become profusely plumose, giving the plant a smoky appearance, from which it derives its common name. Early summer. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

PLUM, FLOWERING. *Prunus Triloba*. A most desirable bush. Hardy in central New York and Ontario. The flowers are solitary and mostly rose colored, sometimes white, usually double. The fruit small and red. 50 cents each; 3 for \$1.25.

QUINCE, JAPAN. *Cydonia Japonica*. A common garden form, growing from 3 to 6 feet high, with spreading, spiny branches. The scarlet-red flowers appear before the leaves, and are followed by globular fruit 1½ to 2 inches high, yellowish green. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

SNOWBALL, COMMON. See *Viburnum Opulus* var. *Sterilis*.

SNOWBALL, JAPANESE. See *Viburnum Tomentosum* var. *Plicatum*.

SPIREA BLUE. *Caryopteris Masticanthus*. Free flowering small shrub, very valuable for their late blooming season, not hardy north. Even if well protected they will be killed to the ground, but the young shoots springing up freely will produce a profusion of lavender-blue flowers from August to November. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

SPIREA BILLARDIA. A shrub to 6 feet in height with oblong leaves, usually grayish beneath, at least when young. Flowers are bright pink on 5 to 8-inch long tomentose panicles, usually rather narrow and dense. July and August. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

SPIREA BUMALDIA. A beautiful variety of shrub 2 feet high, rarely higher, flowers whitish to deep pink, appearing in July and August. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

SPIREA BUMBALDIA VAR. ANTHONY WATERER. A very free flowering compact dwarf shrub with bright crimson flowers



VIEW OF DWARF SPIREAS IN OUR NURSERIES

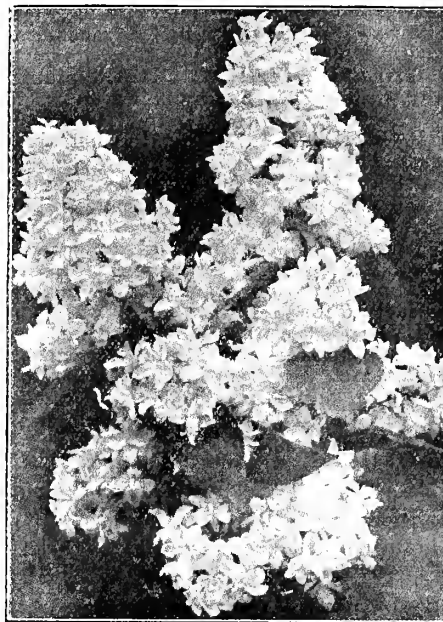
in dense corymbs. A very desirable variety that blooms all summer. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

SPIREA COLLOSA ALBA. Of compact, dwarf growth, upright branches, and bluish-green foliage, crowded with large flat clusters of white flowers nearly all summer. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

SPIREA CALLOSA ALBA VAR. ROSEA. Similar to the above, except the flowers are rose colored. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

SPIREA DOUGLASI. Shrub to 8 feet with reddish-brown branches; leaves are oblong, 1½ to 4 inches long. The deep pink flowers are borne in dense, rather narrow, panicles, 4 to 8 inches long. July and August. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

SPIREA THUNBERGII. Five feet. A very graceful shrub, early flowering. The slender arching branches, clothed with feathery, bright green foliage, turning late in fall to orange and scarlet. Almost hardy, but tips of branches are sometimes killed by severe cold. The pure white flowers, about one-third inch across, appearing in April and May. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.



DEUTZIA LEMOINE (Page 32)

SPIREA REEVESIANA. Lace-Leafed Spirea. A very handsome shrub with large, pure white flowers, but only half-hardy north. It blooms in May and June and grows to almost 4 feet in height. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

SPIREA PRUNIFOLIA. A graceful shrub, 6 feet high, with slender, upright branches. The ovate leaves are 1 to 2 inches long. Flowers are pure white borne on slender pedicels in 3 to 6 flowered umbels. Blooms in May. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

SPIREA ARGUTA. Is a very vigorous grower and one of the most free flowering and showy of the early Spireas. Quite hardy. The pure white flowers appear in May. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

SPIREA VAN HOUTII. This is one of the most beautiful or perhaps, the most beautiful, of the early blooming spireas, and is quite hardy. It grows to a height of 6 feet with arching branches that are completely covered with pure white flowers in May. Very effective when planted as a hedge. 20 cents each; 6 for \$1.00.

(See Hedges for prices on hedge-size plants.)

SILVER BELL. Snowdrop Tree. *Helesia Tetraptera*. The common snowdrop tree is a fine, hardy, small tree, which is covered with a bewildering, cloudy mass of small snowy white flowers, resembling that of the dewdrop, borne about the middle of May before the leaves appear. It is adapted to shrubberies and lawns in almost any position, but prefers a somewhat sheltered place and well-drained rich soil. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

SUMAC. *Rhus Coronaria*. One of the Mediterranean species of sumacs, growing from 15 to 20 feet high, leaves large, with 11 to 12 elliptical coarsely-toothed leaflets; flowers are greenish, in large, loose, terminal panicles in July. The fruit is red. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

SNOWBERRY. Waxberry. *Symphoricarpus Racemosus*. A perfectly hardy shrub from 2 to 6 feet high. These little American plants are excellent for massing in the lower parts of bed or borders. They will thrive in almost any garden soil from heavy clay to dry gravelly banks. The rose-colored flowers appear in loose, often leafy racemes, during July and August. The white waxy-like berries remain on until late in the season. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

SYRINGA VULGARIS. Common Lilac. The lilacs are among our most popular and ornamental flowering shrubs, and hardly any garden or park is found without them. The lilacs are very showy when in bloom. An upright shrub to 20 feet. The lilac colored flowers appear in May and are very fragrant. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

SYRINGA VULGARIS VAR. ALBA. Common White Lilac. Similar to the above, except the flowers are white, and are about a week earlier than the preceding. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

TREE LILAC. 3 to 4 feet, perfect little tree, 50 cents each; 3 for \$1.25. Any of the following varieties:

PERSIAN LILAC.

JAPAN TREE LILAC.

CHARLES X. Single, purplish-red.

DR. BREITSCHNEIDER. Double, purplish in bud; opening white. Late.

AMELIE DUPRAT. Double, Lilac color.

JEANNE'd ARC. Double, spikes large; white.

PRESIDENT VIGER. Double, bluish-lilac.

TAMARIX GALICA. Ornamental shrub or tree with slender spreading branches, minute, alternate, scale-like leaves, and small, white or pink flowers in slender paniced racemes. May to July. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

TAMARIX GALICA, VAR. INDICA. Similar to the above, with slender upright branches and pink flowers. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

TAMARIX PARVIFOLIA. Shrub or small tree to 15 feet high, reddish-brown bark and slender, spreading branches. The pink flowers appear in April or May. The Tamarix are all of graceful and distinct appearance with light, feathery foliage. They are excellent for sea-side planting. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

TAMARIX JAPONICUM. Shrub or small tree attaining 15 feet in height with slender spreading branches. The pink flowers are borne in racemes on last year's branches. It was introduced from Japan. 20 cents each; 6 for \$1.00.

THORN, SILVER. *Eleagnus Longipes.* A highly ornamental shrub with handsome foliage and reddish-brown branchlets. The flowers are one-half inch long, appearing on the lower part of the branches, or on short branchlets; yellowish-white, fragrant. The scarlet fruit ripens in June or July, of agreeable slightly acid flavor. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

VIBURNUM OPULUS. Highbush Cranberry. Handsome native shrub, attaining 12 feet, with rather smooth, light gray branches and stems. The pure white flowers appear in May and June, followed by decorative fruits, which begin to color by the end of July, and remain on the branches and keep its bright, scarlet color until the following spring. The berries are not eaten by birds. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

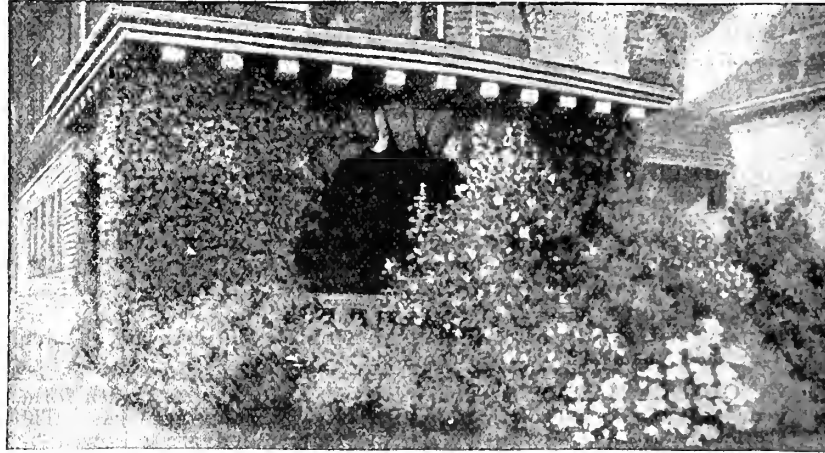
VIRBURNUM OPULUS VAR. STERILE. Common Snowball. This is the well-known common snowball of the old-fashioned gardens. Besides the showy white flowers in May, the foliage is decorative and assumes a bright color in fall. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

VIRBURNUM VAR. PLICATUM. Japanese Snowball. One of the choicest shrubs with much to recommend it and no objectionable features. The foliage is abundant during the summer and fall, and its balls of pure white are borne in great profusion. Fine for specimen planting. 30 cents each; 4 for \$1.00.

WEIGELIA, HYBRID. *Diervilla Mad Coutourier.* Yellowish-white flowers changing to pink. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

WEIGELIA AMABELIS ROSEA. *Diervilla Amabelis Rosea.* Very free blooming and hardy, of good habit and rapid growth, soon forming a fine specimen plant 6 feet tall, large, deep rose-colored flowers. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

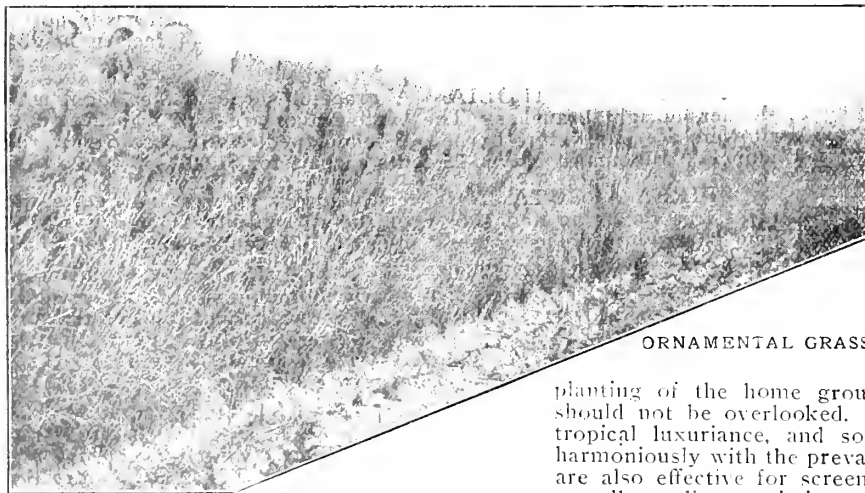
WEIGELIA ROSEA. *Diervilla Florida.* This is one of the most cultivated species of Weigelias, very free flowering, and rather hardy. May and June. They are of spreading habit and thrive in any common humid soil and partly shaded positions. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.



WEIGELIA, VARIEGATED. *Diervilla Florida var. Nana Variegata.* This is a dwarf species with leaves variegated with white and nearly white flowers. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

WEIGELIA EVA RATHKE. *Diervilla Eva Rathke.* Flowers are a deep carmine-red, erect, very free flowering. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

WITCH-HAZEL. *Hamamelis Virginiana.* Hardy ornamental shrub or small tree with deciduous alternate leaves. Petals of flowers bright yellow, appearing from September to November. It thrives best in moist locations. Valuable on account of their blooming at a time when hardly any other shrub outdoors is in flower. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.



ORNAMENTAL GRASS

ARUNDO DONAX. Hardy Bamboo. A hardy, broad-leaved variety, with light green foliage. Grows from 5 to 6 feet tall and is very handsome and imposing. 25 cents each; 10 for \$2.00.

ERIANTHUS RAVENNAE. False Pampas Grass. A stately, ornamental grass, with large feathery, purplish plumes, useful for subtropical gardening. Grows from three to five feet high.

EULALIA JAPONICA. The typical form of Eulalia with plain green leaves. A vigorous grower, with large plumes. Very popular.

EULALIA JAPONICA. var. *Gracillima.* Very hardy, leaves narrow, dark green with silvery white, mid-rib; very ornamental.

E. J. VAR VARIGATA. Leaves handsomely striped with white and green. Four feet.

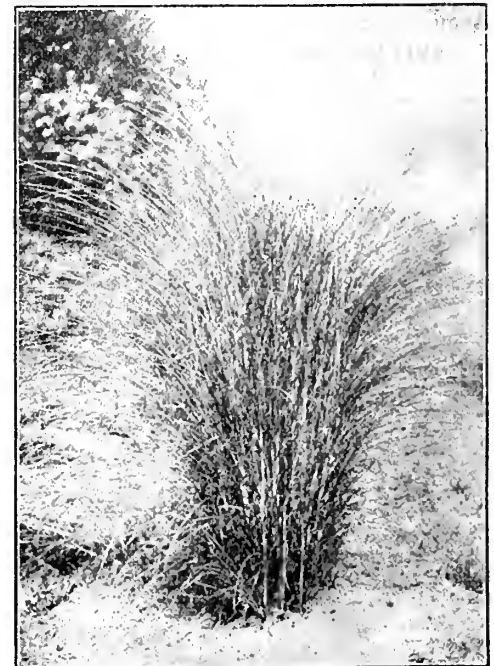
E. J. VAR ZEBRINA. Zebra Striped Grass. One of the most beautiful of the ornamental grasses. Foliage marked crosswise with bands of white and green.

Your choice of any kind of ornamental grass, except where noted, large clumps 15 cents each; 10 for \$1.00.

Ornamental Grasses

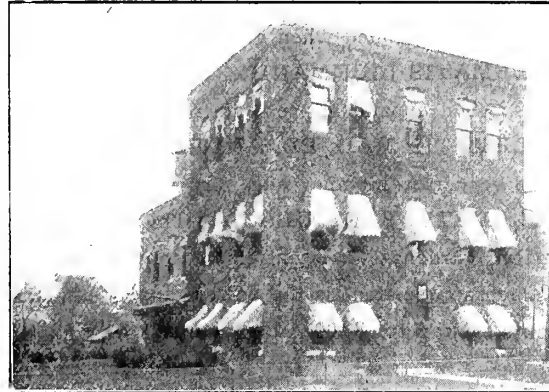
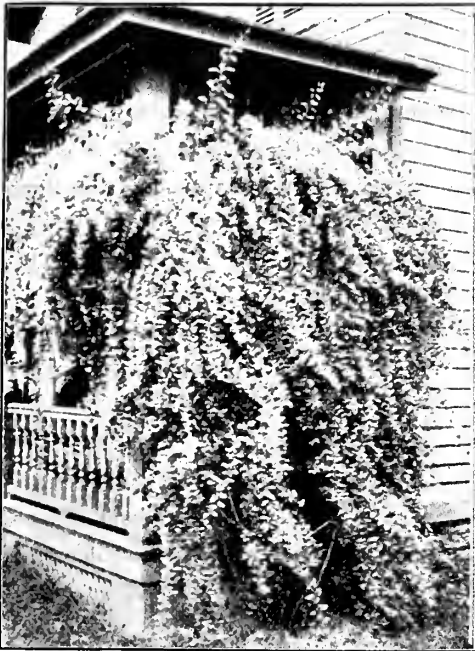
The ornamental grasses offered below are great favorites, being the most popular of all the grasses cultivated for ornament. They are remarkably hardy and are universal favorites. In the

planting of the home grounds these grasses should not be overlooked. Their stateliness, tropical luxuriance, and soft colorings blend harmoniously with the prevailing greens. They are also effective for screens. The following are all excellent varieties.



EULALIA GRACILLIMA

VINES



CHINESE MATRIMONY VINE. *Lycium Chinense*

Boston Ivy or *Ampelopsis Veitchii*

MAMMOTH SIZE OF OUR WISTARIA VINES

When doing the planting around the home grounds the vines must not be forgotten, for they will grow rapidly, before the trees and plants are established, and produce a homelike effect that cannot be secured in any other way.

There are so many kinds of vines that are excellent in foliage, flower, and berry, and so many effective ways in growing them, that one needs to give the subject a great deal of thought before beginning to plant.

Below we offer some vines that have been proven to be the very best and most satisfactory for planting in this country.

ALL BIG, TWO AND THREE-YEAR-OLD, FIELD-GROWN PLANTS.

AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA. *Virginia Creeper.* This is a high climbing, extremely hardy, fast-growing vine. Very easily cultivated, thriving well in almost any soil. The leaves are five parted, and in the fall change to a rich scarlet. The berries are blue-black. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII. *Boston Ivy.* A hardy and very useful vine, climbing firmly and covering walls densely. The glossy foliage stands dust and smoke well, and turns to a brilliant orange-scarlet in the fall. Probably the favorite of all the hardy vines for the cities. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

AMPELOPSIS ENGLEMANII. Similar to the above with smaller and more dense foliage. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

AKABIA QUINATA. A hardy ornamental vine of graceful appearance, especially desirable for places in which very dense shade is not desired. They require a sunny position and well-drained soil. In Japan, the fruit, which is very showy, but with us is rarely produced, is eaten, and the stems are used for wicker work. The foliage is never attacked by insects. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

BIGNONIA CAPREOLATA. *Trumpet Flower.* A perfectly hardy, handsome vine for covering walls, rockeries, etc. The flowers are orange-red and appear in clusters of two or five. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

CELASTRUS SCANDENS. *False Bitter Sweet.* Hardy ornamental vine. Very effective by their bright colored fruit remaining usually throughout the winter. They are valuable for covering trellis-work, trees, or rocks and walls. They grow in almost any soil and situation. Fruit about one-half inch in diameter, orange-yellow with crimson seed. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

MADERIA VINE. Beautiful, rapid-growing vine with dense foliage. The small white flowers are borne in great profusion and are very fragrant. Excel-

lent for summer screens and shade for porches. Succeeds best in a sunny location. 5 for 25 cents; 10 for 40 cents, postage paid.

KUDZU VINE. A hardy vine with large tuberous starchy roots, making a most remarkable vigorous growth of slender, hairy stems. The leaves are variously lobed, but the margins are entire. From a well-established root, vines will grow forty to sixty feet in a season, producing a profusion of large leaves. In the North the vine dies to the ground during the winter. 20 cents each; 6 for \$1.00.

LONICERA JAPONICA HALLIANA. *Hall's Japan Honeysuckle.* Honeysuckles are well adapted for covering walls, arbors, etc.; are very ornamental, as the leaves remain on during the winter. The flowers are white, turning to yellow, and are very fragrant. 20 cents each; 6 for \$1.00.

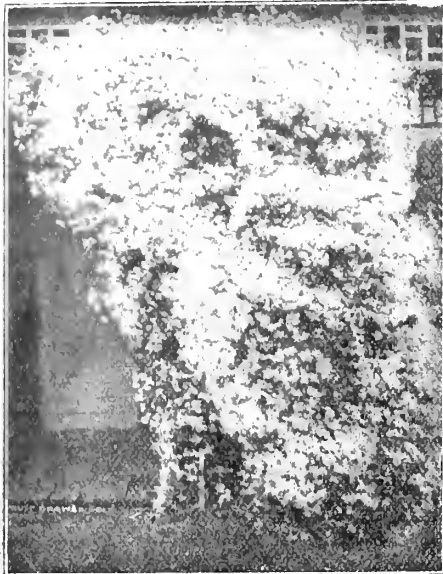
LYCIUM CHINENSE. A hardy, ornamental, deciduous, fast-growing vine. Especially attractive in the fall when the long slender branches are loaded with bright red fruits, which contrast well with the foliage. The leaves remain fresh and unchanged in color until they drop after severe frost. Well adapted for covering walls, fences, etc., but are probably most beautiful when the branches are pendent from rocks or the tops of walls. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

WISTARIA CHINENSIS. *Purple Wistaria.* This is one of the best and commonest of hardy climbers. It has pale green pinnate leaves and bears profusely dense drooping clusters of purplish, pea-shaped flowers. It blooms in May and usually gives a smaller crop of bloom in August or September. They will live in rather dry and sandy soil, but prefer a deep and rich earth. 25 cents each.

WISTARIA CHINENSIS VAR. ALBIFLORA. *White Wistaria.* Similar to the above, except the flowers are white. 50 cents each.



BIGNONIA VINE



CLEMATIS PANICULATA

CLEMATIS

These are the most showy of all the hardy vines. To grow Clematises successfully, they should be given a good depth of loamy soil with a fair supply of well-rotted manure thoroughly distributed through the soil. In hot, dry weather the plants should be regularly watered to obtain the greatest number of flowers possible. They should be provided with a firm support to climb upon. Big three-year-old field-grown plants, 35 cents each; 3 for \$1.00.

CLEMATIS HENRYII. This is a robust plant, free bloomer, flowers creamy white, becoming fully expanded when grown in the sun. It blooms through August and September.

CLEMATIS JACKMANII. One of the best-known of all the Clematises. The velvety purple flowers, when expanded, are four to six inches across, very velvety, and distinctly veined.

CLEMATIS MAD, ED. ANDRE. This is the nearest approach to a bright red Clematis. It is a very free bloomer and very satisfactory.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA. This Clematis is by far the most common of all the species in American gardens. It is extremely showy when covered with the small, white, fragrant flowers, and much appreciated, as the flowers appear late in the season when other vines are not blooming. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00. Big plants.

PLANTS FOR COVERING GROUND WHERE GRASS WILL NOT GROW

There is seldom a lawn or a park with ground of any extent but where there are places the grass will not grow, or unsightly places to cover. The following plants are especially adapted to this work:

MYRTLE, good-sized clumps, 5 cents each; \$3.75 per 100.

CREeping PHLOX, 6 cents each; \$4.00 per 100.

EVERGREEN HONEYSUCKLE, two-year-old plants, 10 cents each; \$8.00 per 100.

WICHURIANA ROSES, 15 cents each; \$10.00 per 100.

ROSES

There is probably no flower more popular and better known than the Rose. From time immemorial poets have sung its praise, and the love of it can be traced through the most ancient literature of the Aryan Race. Even the hurrying American feels the charm and stops to admire them, and because he admires them they became a necessity to the home garden. The rose is probably the first flower known and cultivated in the double form.

With few exceptions the roses are of easy cultivation, and grow in almost any kind of soil, except a loose and very sandy soil.

A Little Advice About Planting

Roses delight in an open, airy situation, unshaded by trees or building. All the roses are very partial to clay loam, but will do well in almost any garden soil if properly enriched with well-rotted cow manure. The roses root deeply so the soil needs to be dug up to a depth of 12 to 15 inches.

The roses which we offer below are all good standard varieties, well suited to the home garden, and will give best satisfaction.

HYBRID PERPETUALS

These are the hardiest and most persistent in bloom. We recommend them especially for garden culture.

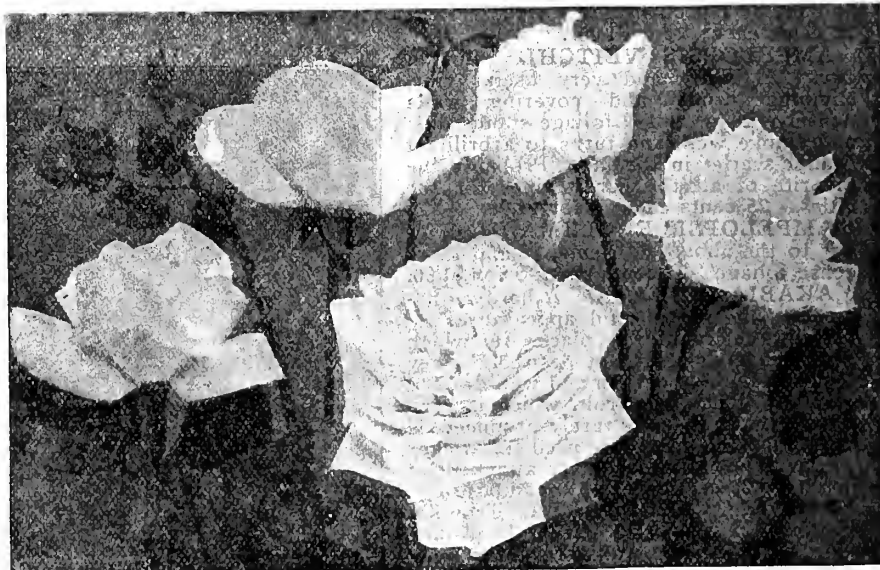
Good, big, field-grown plants, two and three years old, 25 cents each; \$2.75 per 12; \$20.00 per 100. Any of the following kinds:

ANNE DE DIESBACH. Glory of France. This is a very large, hardy, fragrant rose, of a beautiful carmine color.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. A deep rose shaded toward the center, a rich carmine crimson; delicious fragrance.

CAPT. CHRISTY. This is a beautiful rose, very large, deep flesh color, fine.

COQUETTE DE ALPS. A beautiful white rose, tinged with pink. A free bloomer. Very fine.



CLIO

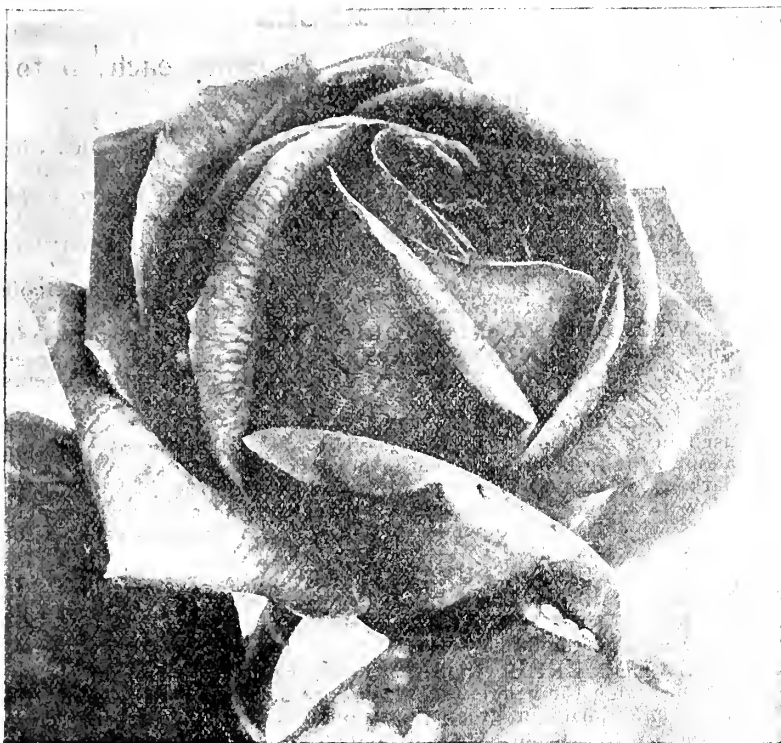
CLIO. One of the very best. Large, fine, beautiful flesh color, shading to rose in the center. Very vigorous.

DUKE OF EDINBURG. Brilliant crimson scarlet shaded with maroon. Beautiful.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKII. The bloom of this rose is perfect in form on fine long stems and of the purest possible white. There is nothing in the line of perfectly hardy roses that can compare with this one in form, color, and general appearance.

FISHER HOLMES. A beautiful rich crimson, shaded to scarlet. Rose large and free bloomer.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT. One of the most popular and best-known of all red roses; brilliant crimson, large, and effective; very fragrant, and one of the hardiest.

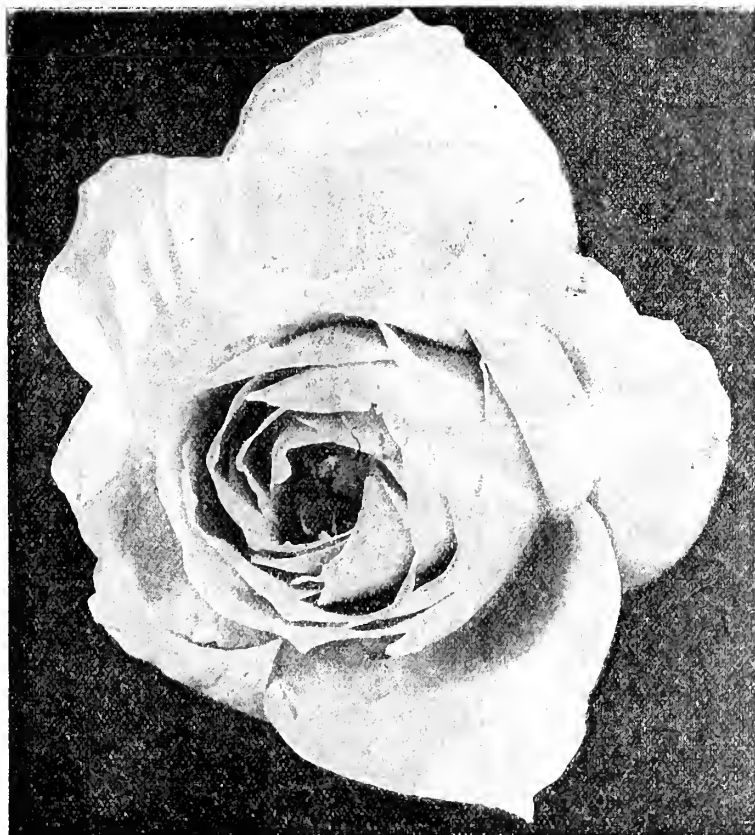


ULRICH BRUNNER

GRUSS an TEPLITZ. This, the reddest of all red roses, is a rose for everybody, succeeding under the most ordinary conditions. In color it is of the richest scarlet shading to a velvety crimson as the flowers mature. Is of good size, very fragrant, a profuse bloomer; the foliage is extremely beautiful, all the young growth being of a bronzy plum color.

JUBILER. Pure red rose shading to crimson and maroon at the base of the petals.

KILLARNEY. Probably one of the most popular of our garden roses and also one of the leading varieties for winter cut flowers. Perfectly hardy, a strong and robust grower, and free flowering. A brilliant pink, blooms large, buds long and pointed, and as handsome when in full bloom as in the bud form.



FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI

MARSHAL P. WILDER. One of the best Hybrid Perpetuals. The flowers are large and perfect form, on good length stems, making them very desirable for cut flowers. Color, bright cherry red, changing to crimson.

MARECHAL NIEL. Tea Rose. Deep yellow, very large and fragrant blooms, long pointed buds, borne on long stems.

MRS. JOHN LANG. A soft pink, beautiful form; exceedingly fragrant, and a very free bloomer.

MAGNA CHARTA. Extra large and full, bright rosy pink. A profuse bloomer and very hardy.

MADAM GABRIEL LUIZET. A rich, soft pink rose with deep flesh-colored center; large, full, and sweet.

PAUL NEYRON. One of the finest hardy roses ever grown. It blooms unceasingly from June till frost, on thornless stems, with immense cup-shaped flowers four to six inches across. Color a bright pink.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN. One of the darkest-colored roses; very dark velvety crimson changing to intense maroon. A prolific bloomer.

SOLIEL d'OR GOLDEN SUN. A perfectly hardy rose, with large full flowers, varying in color from gold and orange to reddish-gold, shaded with red.

ULRICH BRUNNER. Splendid upright grower with bright, healthy foliage. Flowers are good size and fine form with well-shaped petals; color cherry red.



PAUL NEYRON

CLIMBING ROSES

Climbing Roses are well adapted for planting about rustic arbors, tree trunks, and other similar places.

Good, big, two-year-old plants, field-grown, 20 cents each; 50 cents for 3; \$15.00 for 100. Your choice of the following kinds:

BALTIMORE BELLE. A perfectly hardy rose, the flowers very durable, bluish white. Beautiful.

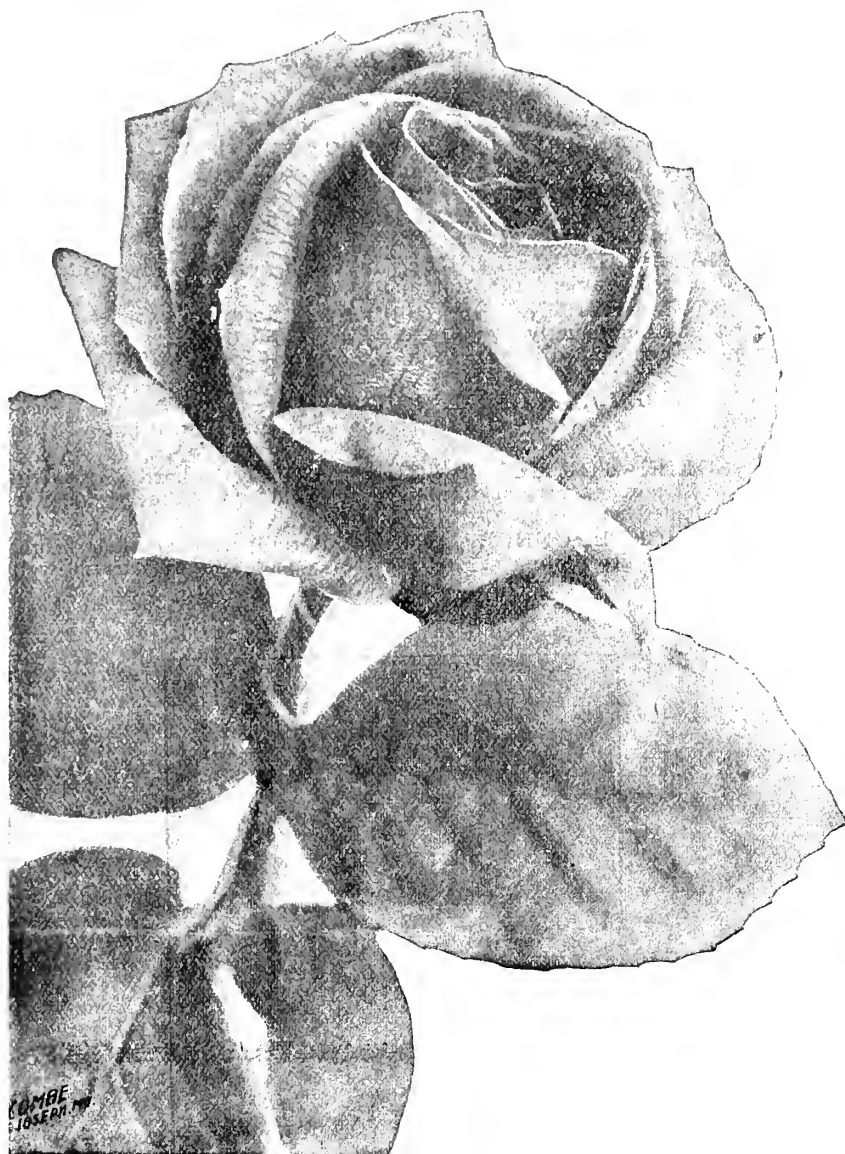
CRIMSON RAMBLER. The best-known and most popular of all the climbing roses. A rapid grower, making sometimes a growth of from fifteen to twenty feet in a season. Flowers are borne in clusters of from ten to twenty perfectly-formed roses of a bright glowing crimson. When in full bloom the vine appears to be a perfect mass of rich red flowers. Perfectly hardy everywhere.

DOROTHY PERKINS. This is one of the new roses of the Rambler type. It has the same strong habit of growth as the Crimson Rambler. The foliage is a beautiful dark green and very waxy. The flowers are borne in large clusters, similar to the Crimson Rambler, and are a beautiful shade of pink. A very valuable climbing rose.

EMPRESS OF CHINA. One of the popular climbing roses. Flowers a bright pink.

LADY GAY. Another new type fully equal to the Crimson; bud opens a deep pink, shading to almost a pure white when the flower is matured. Borne in large clusters and very double.

PRAIRIE QUEEN. One of the standard climbing roses, always popular and a good grower. The blooms appear in clusters and are a bright rosy red.



GRUSS an TEPLITZ

SEVEN SISTERS. Very desirable, free bloomer, beautiful flowers, of pink, shading to white, borne in clusters.

PINK RAMBLER. In habit similar to the Crimson. The flowers are double, of a clear shell pink; borne in large clusters; a valuable rose for cutting.

WHITE RAMBLER. These roses are pure white and borne in the greatest profusion; very fragrant.

YELLOW RAMBLER. Clusters of light yellow flowers.

BABY RAMBLER ROSES

Big Plants, 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

This type of rose is becoming very popular for bedding purposes. They form shapely, compact, bushy specimens about 18 inches high and produce a great profusion of bloom from early in the season until severe frost.

CRIMSON BABY RAMBLER. One of the best hardy bedding roses; vigorous, and grows eighteen to twenty-four inches high; flowers are borne in clusters of fifteen or more to the cluster. Perfectly hardy, and may also be grown in pots for winter blooming. Color a bright crimson pink.

PINK BABY RAMBLER. This is similar to the Crimson Baby Rambler, except that the blossoms are a delicate pink.

WHITE BABY RAMBLER. Flowers are pure white, the yellow stamens show very prettily; produced in large trusses. Fine.

BIG VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY

MOSS ROSES

Big field-grown plants, 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00; \$20.00 per 100.

CRESTED MOSS. Deep pink-colored buds, surrounded with a mossy fringe and crest; a very fragrant and beautiful variety.

HENRY MARTIN. Medium size, flowers large and rosy-red, well mossed, and fragrant.

SALET. A bright light red, light and full. It sometimes blooms in the fall.

WHITE BATH. Continues blooming throughout the whole season. Good-sized blooms.

WICHURIANA or MEMORIAL ROSE. This creeps beautifully over the surface, forming a perfect mat of shiny dark green foliage. Flowers are pure white and borne in clusters. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

ROSA RUGOSA. A valuable, perfectly hardy type much used in landscape work; the heavy wood and shrubby formation adopting it to hedges and hardy borders. The foliage is lustrous, dark green, usually corrugated, and free from attack of insects. Flowers are borne of varying size and are succeeded by persistent fruits which remain on most of the winter. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

ROSE RUGOSA RUBRA. Single flowers; rosy crimson. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

ROSA RUGOSA ALBA. Single flowers; pure white. 35 cents each; 3 for \$1.00.

SWEET BRIER ROSE. These roses are very interesting and desirable for hedges. Flowers are single, exquisite, pink colored, and borne in great profusion. The foliage is free from attack by insects and very attractive for its characteristic beauty and delightful fragrance. 20 cents each; 6 for \$1.00.

ROSA MULTIFLORA. The flowers of this type are produced in large corymbs and continue over a comparatively long time. This group is particularly well adapted to the wild garden. 25 cents each; 6 for \$1.00.

ROSE RUBIGINOSA. These roses are very similar to the Sweet Brier type, but are very greatly improved. They are particularly well adapted to be used in the shrubbery border. The flowers being followed by fruit that remains on for a long time. 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.



PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN

TREE ROSES

Large Trees, 4 to 5 feet, 75 cents; 3 for \$2.00

The Tree Roses are grafted on hardy rose stalks 4 to 5 feet high, and when in full bloom are objects of beauty, making handsome plants for the rose border.

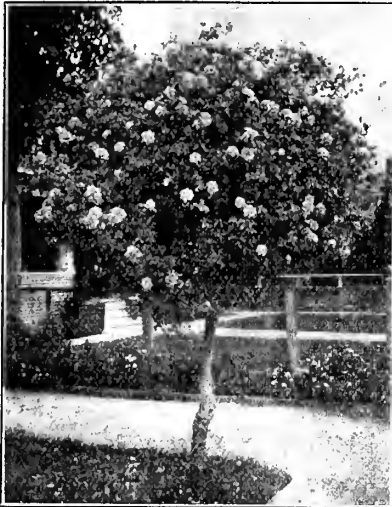
BABY RAMBLER. This is one of the most attractive novelties in hardy tree roses. The round bushy Baby Rambler tops are at all times a perfect mass of crimson bloom. The best bloomer of all the tree roses.

DOROTHY PERKINS. Nothing can surpass the beauty of this rose. It has a delicate pink shade of the Dorothy Perkins, but being the hardy dwarf it is completely covered with flowers throughout the summer and fall. Very desirable.

WHITE BABY RAMBLER. The flowers are the same on this as on the bush Baby Rambler.

RED HYBRID PERPETUAL. Blossoms larger than the Baby Rambler tree rose.

WHITE HYBRID PERPETUAL. Large double white blossoms.



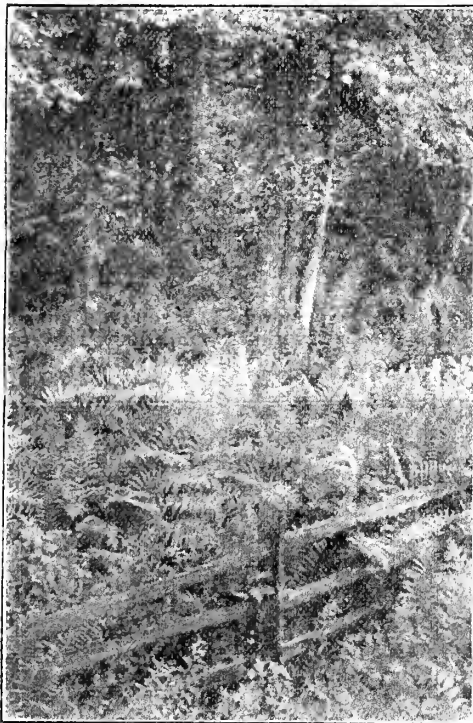
TREE ROSE

HARDY FERNS

The importance of having a few ferns in every lawn has been realized more within the last few years than ever before. We are offering a few assorted hardy ferns, large growing varieties, that will practically grow in all climatic conditions.

In an eastern exposure with partial shade the ferns we are offering will grow with as much grace as if nature herself had selected the spot. When hardy ferns are once established they are as little care as any plant you can grow in your yard. Every spring they make their appearance, last the entire season, and grow larger and handsomer each year. After once established, you will be able to more fully appreciate their beauty.

Large roots, 10 cents each; 12 for \$1.00; 50 for \$3.00.



HARDY FERNS

XMAS TREES

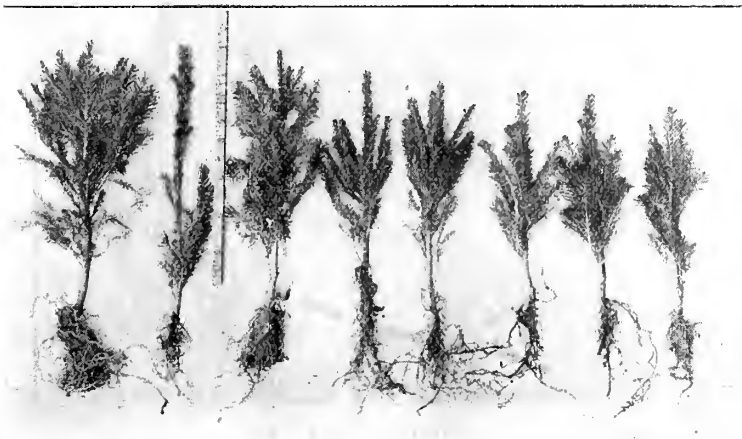
Christmas trees of easy culture and large profits.

If you have a piece of land that can be spared, plant several thousand of these Christmas trees each year and you will find that it will bring bigger returns than anything else you can invest your money in.

If interested, write for our special circular on Christmas trees.



Photograph of this Xmas tree taken February 10, 1912, showing new growth made under ordinary house care. Tree has been used in the house for a number of different decorations since December 20, 1911. Only cultivated trees can be used in this way.



The kind of trees to plant. Note the excellent root system. * The kind we are offering.

Hardy
Her-
baceous
Perennials



HARDY PHLOX

All
Field
Grown
Plants

PERENNIALS

The great advantage of gardening with Perennials is so apparent, compared with bedding plants, that it really seems a waste of time and words to make any argument in favor of them, and still it is a fact that a great deal of gardening in America is still done with a few uninteresting bedding plants.

Aside from the great amount of time and labor wasted, think of the annual expenditure of money, and expenditure that leaves the garden in the fall exactly as it was in the spring—bare earth and nothing more. This is not really a preference, but a matter of habit for people in general are not enough interested to make inquiries, but take what the local florist offers. This year invest your money in perennial plants that stay year after year, constantly increasing in beauty.

One thing to be remembered in the use of Perennials, is that the effect will not be at all pleasing if they are used as bedding plants are. To get the best results, they should be used in a border, and if care is taken in selecting the varieties a succession of bloom may be had throughout the entire season, and the Perennial border will be sure to be found a thing of beauty and a joy forever.

The following are all good varieties that will be sure to give good results, and are strong field-grown plants.

Your choice of any kinds, 10 cents each; \$1.00 for 12; \$7.50 for 100; 50 at 100 rates, except where noted.

ACHILLA PTARMICA VAR. THE PEARL. Hardy herbaceous border plant of easy culture. It is a very double, white perennial, and much used for cut flowers.

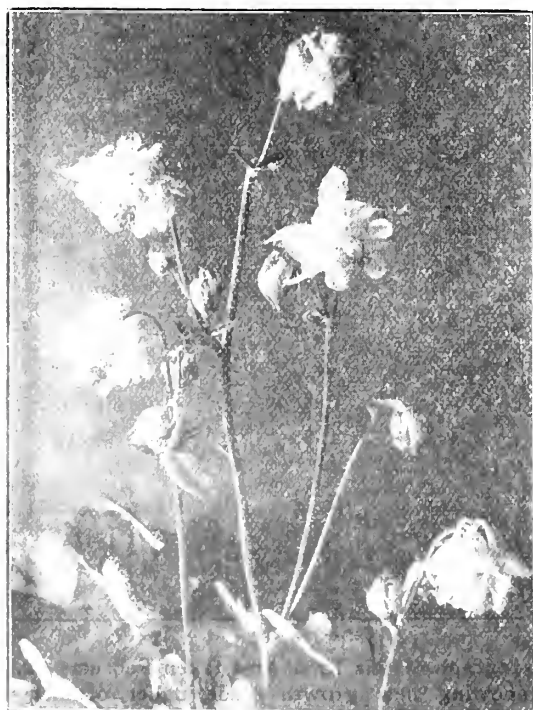
AQUILEGIA CANADENSIS. Common Columbine. The columbines are among the most beautiful and popular of all hardy plants. The flowers are large and showy, usually appearing in the spring and early summer. They are plants of elegant habit, distinct in foliage and flower. They are of easy culture, but prefer a light, sandy soil, moist with good drainage.

AQUILEGIA CAN. VAR. FLAVESCENS. A pale-leaved, yellow-flowered variety. Very desirable.

BEARD'S TONGUE. Penstemon Barbatus. For the hardy border the Penstemons are a most satisfactory plant. They are very showy, but not very well known in the American gardens. For the best results they need a moist garden soil.

BABY'S BREATH. Gypsophila Grandiflora. Very branchy or spreading, slender perennial with scant foliage when in bloom. Of easiest culture in open, rather dry, places. Excellent for filling in among shrubbery; also good for covering unkept places with a mass of delicate bloom. Hardy.

BLEEDING HEART. Dicentra Spectabilis. A genus of charming hardy perennial plants with much cut foliage, and deep, rosy-red flowers. The corolla is heart shaped. An old garden favorite.



DOUBLE COLUMBINE

COREOPSIS LANCEOLATA. A hardy border plant; very beautiful. They are plants of elegant habit, and bear a profusion of bright golden-yellow flowers during the season. Beautiful for massing and splendid for cut flowers.

COREOPSIS GRANDIFLORA. Bright golden-yellow flower two to three feet high. From May to July.

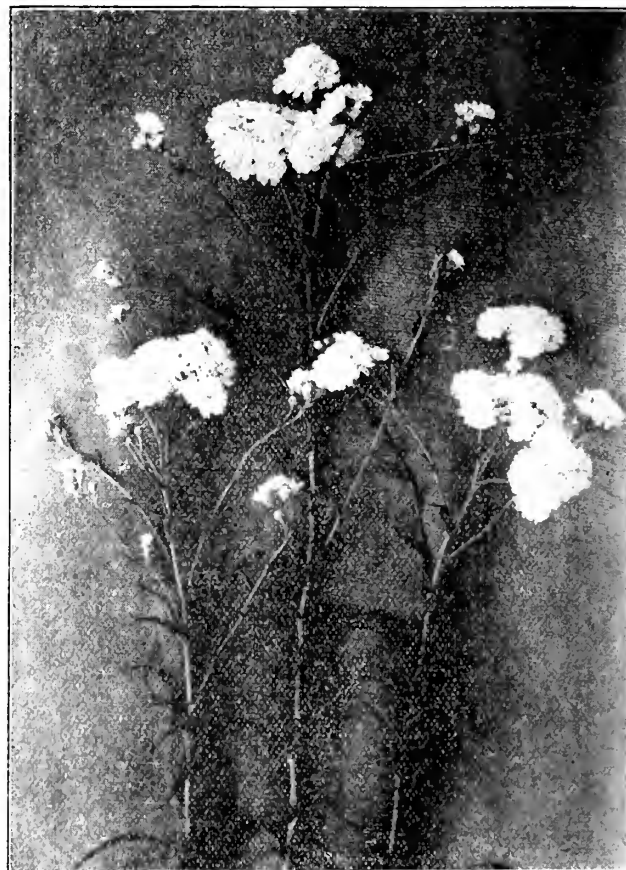
COLUMBINE. See Aquilegia.

DAISIES. Shasta. One of Burbank's productions. The plants are strong growing, of easy cultivation, perfectly hardy, and produce a succession of bloom throughout the season. Good for cut flowers.

EVENING PRIMROSE. Oenothera Missouriensis. This forms a mat of bright green foliage and large bright yellow flowers.

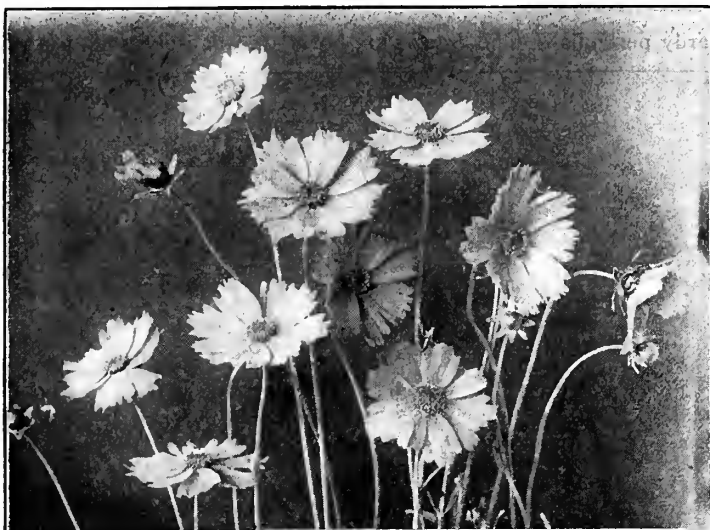
FLAG See Iris Germanica.

BERGAMOT. Monarda Fistula. Of easy culture. Flowers are rosy red in July.



ACHILLA THE PEARL

YOUR CHOICE OF ANYTHING ON THIS PAGE, \$1.00 FOR 12; \$7.50 FOR 100.



COREOPSIS LANCEOLATA

FLAX PERENNIAL. *Linum Perenne*. Erect growing and branchy perennial; perfectly hardy; summer blooming. The flowers are rather small, azure-blue, and very dainty, fresh flowers appearing each morning.

FOX GLOVE. *Digitalis Gloxiniaeflora*. A fine genus of hardy perennials famous for their long racemes of inflated flowers, which suggest spires or towers of bells. They are old-fashioned, dignified and wholesome company for the choicest garden. The strong vertical lines of the flower stalks rising from the luxuriant masses of leaves always give an appearance of strength to the rambling outlines of the herbaceous border.

FUNKIA LANCIFOLIA. Plantain Lily. The Funkias are hardy and of the easiest culture. The clumps of narrow, lanceolate leaves form attractive clumps; the pale lilac flowers are on a slender stock from twelve to eighteen inches high. 15 cents each; \$10.00 per 100.

FUNKIA LANCIFOLIA VAR. VARIGATA. Similar to the above, except the leaves are edged with white. 15 cents each; \$10.00 per 100.



PLATYCODON GRANDIFLORA

(Prices on Page 42, Except Where Noted.)

GAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA. Blanket Flower. Amongst hardy perennial plants, Gaillardias are conspicuous for profusion and duration of flowers. They produce a most gorgeous effect in beds or borders, and are highly appreciated for cut flowers, as they last for a long time in water. They are very easy to cultivate, thriving well in most any good garden soil.

GOLDEN GLOW. See *Rudbeckia Lacinata*.

HEMEROCALLIS FLAVA. A pretty little perennial with lily-like flowers through mid-summer. Yellow.

HIBISCUS MOSCHENTOS. Hardy Hibiscus or Marsh Mallow. One of the best of the Marsh Mallows, thriving in any good garden soil. Of easiest culture and perfectly hardy. The foliage is strong and effective. The flowers are abundant during August and September. Excellent for massing in a background. Red, pink, and crimson eye.

HYPERICUM MOSERIANUM. Gold Flower. A sub-shrub two feet high, erect, with the tips of the branches pendulous. Bears golden-yellow flowers. 20 cents each; \$15.00 per 100.

HOLLYHOCKS. The Hollyhock is an old garden favorite, full of sentiment and association with the distant past. A plant of strong, vigorous growth, noble aspect, and the most ornamental character. It must not be neglected or ignored, for with its stately beauty it can be ill dispensed with. The plants we offer are strong field-grown and can readily be transplanted.



LARKSPUR, DOUBLE

FORGET-ME-NOT. *Myosotis Palustris*. This is a low-growing perennial known to every one. They prefer a moist location with half shade, but an open sunny border will do if not excessively dry.

GRASSWORT. *Cerastium Tomentosum*. Low-growing perennial with silvery green leaves and white flowers. Much used for covering dry spots or banks.

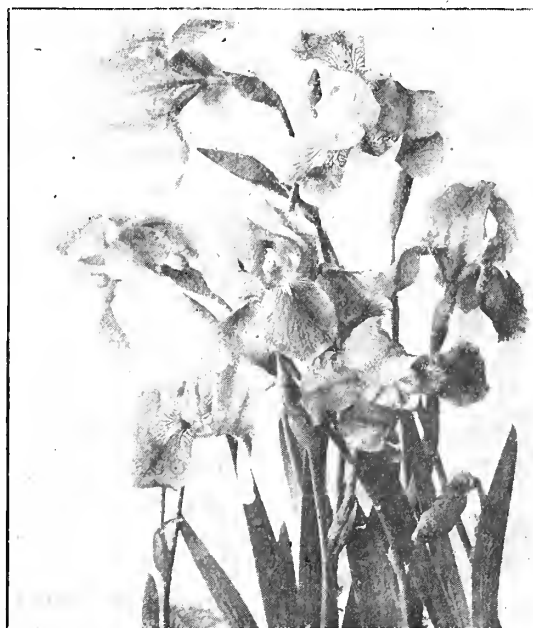
HELIANTHUS. Hardy sunflowers in varieties. Sunflowers are of the easiest culture, and are adapted to a variety of soils. They are seen to best advantage when planted in masses instead of single specimens, and should be given plenty of room. They are desirable as a background for other perennials. Are a very showy class of flower, beginning to bloom in July and the different varieties continue to bloom until frost.

HEMEROCALLIS THUNGERGII. Materially the same as *H. Flava*, except that it blooms later. The plants are all remarkably free from enemies and need no protection of any kind, even in the severest winters.

IRIS GERMANICA. German Iris or Flag, *Fleur-de-lis*. The Irises are a widely distributed group of plants of very easy cultivation; well adapted to any rich garden soil. The flowers of all the varieties are large and handsome, often stately, exhibiting beautiful variegations and shades of color. They are borne on stout, erect, branched stalks, much exceeding the clumps of spreading leaves. Much appreciated for cut flowers. All are hardy. Bloom in May and June.

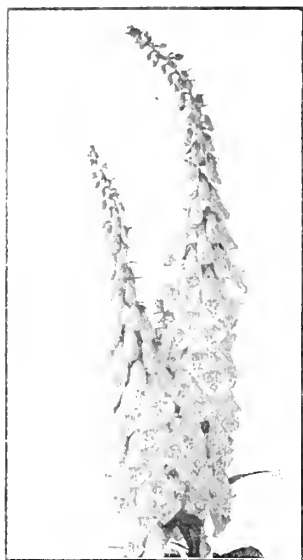
IRIS KAEMPFERI. Japan Iris. The Japanese Iris, which usually end the general display of Irises, are a remarkable example of type-breaking, the occidental gardeners having worked up a wonderful variety of colorings and variations in the number of petals. There are few handsomer flowers than good forms of the white Japanese Iris. This Iris may be grown on the upland, but it does not do its best in such locations, for it particularly needs both water and manure to produce the most perfect flowers.

We have a large assortment of both German and Japanese Iris.



IRIS

(Prices on Page 43, Except Where Noted.)



FOX GLOVE

KANSAS GAY FEATHER. *Liatris*. A hardy perennial. The flowers are borne on wand-like spikes in the late summer and autumn. They thrive best in a good, rich soil, and require no special care. When grouped in masses they give the best results.

LOBELIA CARDINALIS. Cardinal Flower, Indian Pink. One of the most showy of all the native flowers and very worthy of a place in any border. It has been a long time in cultivation.

LARKSPUR. Mixed *Delphiniums*. Varies from two to three feet in height and bears beautiful spikes of bright blue flowers, the petals of which darken to violet on the edges. Blooms from June to August, is very hardy, and increases beautifully from year to year.

LILY OF THE VALLEY. *Convallaria Majalis*. This is hardy, and few plants give so much satisfaction at so little cost as the Lily of the Valley. They are easily grown in partially-shaded places and moderately rich soil. It is best to replant the beds every few years with vigorous, fresh clumps that have been grown for the purpose. The beautiful, delicate, white, bell-shaped flowers appear in May. They are very fragrant.



HARDY PINKS

MIST FLOWER. *Eupatorium Coelestinum*. A late-blooming perennial plant, one to two feet high with compact cymes of heliotrope-colored flowers. Very useful for low borders.

MOSS PINK. See *Phlox Sublata*.

OSWEGO TEA. *Monarda Didyma*. One of the most brilliant of our native flowers. It is rather a coarse flower, but for mass effects are very striking. They thrive best in rather damp places, but may be grown in any ordinary sunny spot.

PEA PERENNIAL. *Lanthyrus Latifolius*. This is the common perennial Sweet Pea, and one of the hardiest and most easily cultivated species, thriving most anywhere. A rampant grower, good for trellises; has no place in the border.

PINKS, CHINESE or JAPANESE. *Dianthus Chinensis*. These are hardy perennial plants and old-time favorites of easy culture. They bloom freely in May and June, and are useful along the border or shrubberies.

PLANTAIN LILY. See *Funkia*.



SHASTA DAISY

PHLOX. No flower garden is quite complete without an assortment of *Phlox*. They set the garden aglow with pure colors from snow white through all shades of pink, red, and lavender. The *Phlox* require rather rich, moist soil if they are to be grown to perfection. They will continue to thrive for several years with little attention. The varieties we offer are all excellent, hardy, and choir colors.

10 cents each; \$8.00 per 100.

PHLOX. *Athis*. Light salmon pink, the tallest of all.

PHLOX. *Snowflake*. Pure white.

PHLOX. *Bridesmaid*. White with large pink center; fine.

PHLOX. *Panthenon*. Rose salmon; very large.

ECLAIREUE. Carmine purple.

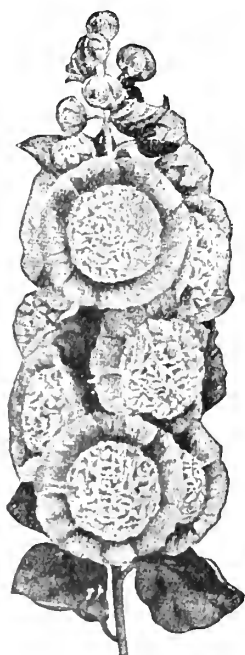
JOAN d' ARC. Pure white; large.

PEACH BLOW. Delicate pink.

COQUELICOT. Orange-red, violet eye.

PHLOX SUBLATA. Moss or Ground Pink. A much-prized old garden plant, useful for coloring where it is desired to cover the ground with a mat. It blooms profusely in the spring.

PERSIAN DAISY. *Pyrethrum Roseum*. This is a most useful plant, growing from 1 to 2 feet high and blooms during June and July. Both single and double varieties.



HOLLYHOCK



HIBISCUS, CRIMSON EYE

(Prices on Page 43, Except Where Noted.)



Perennial beds and shrubs growing in our Nursery. Taken from a photograph.

PANSY TUFTED. *Viola Cornuta*. An excellent plant for edging and a profuse bloomer. Much prized for the bright flowers. Hardy.

POPPY, ICELAND. *Papave Nudicule*. 1 to 2 feet high. These interesting little poppies with their smooth bluish-green foliage and bright orange-colored flowers produced at intervals all summer are most desirable garden plants.

POTENTILLIAS. The Potentillias have nearly all the good qualities looked for in a border plant. Handsome foliage and free blooming habit. They bloom from spring until autumn, but most profusely in June and July. The following colors: Red, Orange-yellow, and Crimson.

BELLEFLOWER, CHINESE or JAPANESE. *Platycodon Grandiflora*. A very handsome, hardy perennial, growing from one to two feet high, forming adense branching bush of upright habit. The pale blue flowers are large and open, attaining three inches in diameter, produced from the tips of branches, inflated in the bud, hence called, sometimes, "Balloon flower." Begins blooming in June.

CANTERBERRY BELL. *Campanula Medium*. The beauty of the Canterbury Bell is well known. The plant is most hardy and easily grown.

RUDBECKIA LACINATA. Golden Glow. The best known of all the Rudbeckias, and probably the showiest. It is also considered one of the best perennials. It is fine for massing in the background of shrubberies. It grows from two to seven feet high and bears a profusion of bright yellow flowers in July. Double.

RUDBECKIA NEWMANII. A hardy perennial, one of three feet high. All summer this plant is covered with large, orange yellow, daisy-shaped flowers that have dark brown centers, and resembling the Black-Eyed Susan. They are fine for cutting and a splendid border plant.

RUDBECKIA PURPUREA. Purple Cone Flower. These plants grow about two feet or more in height, are hardy perennials of the easiest culture, and do well in ordinary soils, but respond readily to rich soil, and prefer warm, sunny sites. The flowers are large reddish-purple, about four inches in diameter. Begins to bloom in July. Quite attractive.

SALVIA AZWERA GRANDIFLORA. Hardy Salvia. This hardy perennial grows three to four feet high, and is laden in August and September with a profusion of sky-blue flowers. It is most effective when planted in masses.

SEDUM SPECTABILE. Showy Sedum. This is the most popular of all Sedum, and is used for a great variety of purposes. A robust grower one and one-half to two feet high. The flowers are one-half inch across in flat-topped cymes four inches across. The flowers vary from rose to purple, and perhaps to white.

RED HOT POKER. *Tritoma Pfitzeri*. This plant is unique in appearance, and one of the most striking plants in cultivation. Leaves slightly glaucous, two to three feet long, with thirty to forty close vertical vines. The flower spikes rise from the center of the plant; spikes over twelve inches long. Flowers are a rich orange scarlet shading to salmon-rose at the edge. Very attractive. July to September. 15 cents each; 10 for \$1.00; 100 for \$10.00.

SPEEDWELL. *Veronica Longifolia* var. *Subsessilis*. Showy flowering plant; erect, compact, and robust in habit, growing in clumps with numerous side branches. Leaves are two to four inches long, according to the richness of the soil. The flowers are an intense blue from August to October. A good border plant, and considered one of the best Speedwells.

SNAPDRAGON. *Antirrhinum*. These plants have dark and glossy leaves and curiously-shaped flowers with finely marked throats. Half hardy. A few leaves thrown over them during the winter will give sufficient protection.

SPIREA JAPONICA. An old and valuable variety growing about one and a half feet high. Flowers are white.

SWEET WILLIAM. *Dianthus Barbatus*. The Sweet William is one of the oldest garden flowers, always a great favorite and sure to be found in the old-fashioned gardens. Very elegant in large clumps; easy to cultivate. They come in a variety of rich colors.



SWEET WILLIAMS

SWEET HERBS

10c each; 10 for 80c; 100 for \$7.50

The term "Sweet Herbs" has long been applied to the fragrant and aromatic plants used in cooking to add zest to various culinary preparations effect. Below we offer a few of the most common.

HOP JAPANESE. *Humulus Japonicus*. A twining, fast-growing vine and one of the most popular of all climbing herbs.

SAGE, HOLT'S MAMMOTH. *Salvia Officinalis*. Has been cultivated for at least three centuries in the kitchen gardens. Among the culinary herbs it ranks first in America, being more widely cultivated than any other. Sage does best in an open, sunny location.

SWEET MAJORAM. *Origanum*. An erect branching perennial sometimes used in medicine, but more frequently as a condiment, being highly esteemed as a seasoning for soup, stews, meat, pies, etc.

THYME. *Thymus Vulgaris*. An old garden plant much grown as a sweet herb. Leaves and shoots much used for seasoning.

WORMWOOD. *Artemisia Absinthium*. An erect, hardy herbaceous perennial. It grows from 2 to 4 feet in height and the leaves are abundant, much divided, and of an intense bitter flavor.

PAEONIES

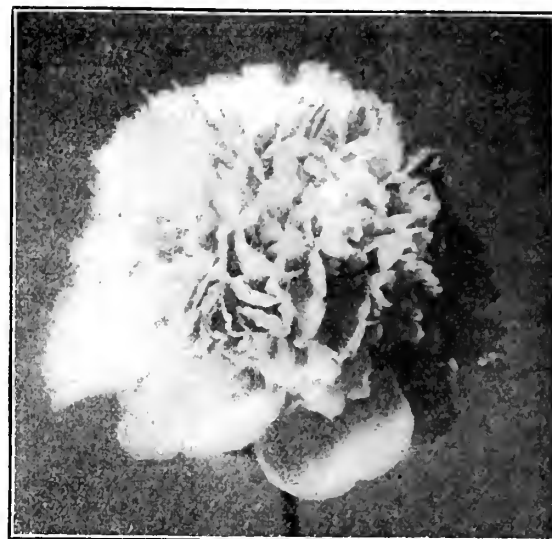
The ancestry of the Paeony is lost in the misty past. The Greeks believed it was of divine origin, and that Paeona, a physician, used the plant to cure Pleno—hence its name.

The "flaunting Paeony" is a very good garden flower, being subject to no blights, bugs, or fungi, is seldom diseased or runs out, or is winter killed; blooms punctually and in almost any soil, although it does best in a deep, rich soil, and when the loam is kept light and free from weeds. It does not like to be disturbed and may not do its best for a year or two.

The following varieties are all choice sorts of beautiful colors:

Your choice of any of the following kinds, 25 cents each; \$2.40 per dozen; \$18.00 per 100. Good-sized clumps.

AGIDA. Dark red.
 RUBENS. Dark red.
 LOUIS VAN HOUTTE. Cherry red.
 EDULIS SUPERBA. Red.
 CYTHEREE. Flesh color to white; center carmine.
 REINE VICTORIA. Pink.
 ADELAIDE DEBACHEI. Dark red.
 MAGNIFICA. Rose center to cream white.
 MAD. DALOT. Light pink.
 MAD. CHANNY.
 FESTIVA MAXIMA. Queen of the whites.
 FESTIVA ALBA. White.
 RUBRA TRIUMPHANT. Dark red.
 JULES CALOT. Pink.
 PURPUREA SUPERBA. Dark purple.
 ROSE de NEMOURS. White or pink.
 OFFICINALIS RUBRA. Blood red.
 ZOE CALOT. Lilac rose.



PAEONIES

MARIE. Pure white.
 PRINCE de CALEM DYCK. Rosy pink.
 ACHILLE. Creamy white.
 MONSIEUR BELLART.
 THORNBECKT. Rose, free flowering.

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS

Every one knows the beauty of spring bulbs. To realize the greatest benefit from them they should be planted as early in the spring as possible, but will do very well if planted as late as July. The bulbs we are offering are new stock of last season's crop; none of them have been carried over in cold storage.

CALADIUMS, or Elephant Ears. This is a splendid foliage plant that has proven very satisfactory and worthy of cultivation, adding a beautiful tropical appearance to any lawn. The cut we show on this page was taken from a photograph of a Caladium grown in this village. The little boy standing beside this plant will give you an idea of the mammoth size of the plant. To get the best results from Caladium bulbs they should be planted in well-enriched soil and given plenty of water. The bulbs may be kept over winter by taking them up as soon as the leaves have been killed by frost; dry gradually in a cool, airy place; after dried place in a shallow box with dry sand and keep it in a dry cellar where they will not freeze.

Mammoth size bulbs, 14 to 18 inches in circumference, 25 cents each; 5 for \$1.15; postage paid.

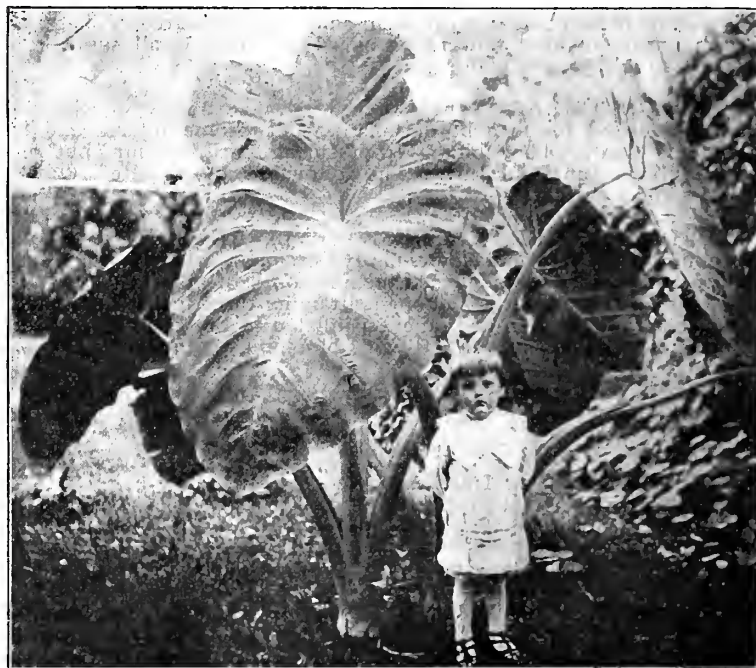
No. 1-X size bulbs, 11 to 14 inches in circumference, 15 cents each; 4 for 60 cents; postage paid.

No. 1 size bulbs, 9 to 11 inches in circumference, 15 cents each, postage paid.

DAHLIAS. Our Dahlias are only sorted up in colors and not named varieties. We can furnish them in pink, red, yellow, and white. Large-sized tubers, 6 for 50 cents.

GLADIOLUS. A good, old-fashioned summer flower, has become a favorite with everybody and greatly prized wherever grown. The handsome shadings of these blossoms have no equal and are a delight to all. Beautiful for cut flowers. Choice mixed bulbs, 10 for 25 cents; 100 for \$2.00, express or postage paid.

GLADIOLUS NANUS. An early-blooming Gladiolus which flowers much earlier than any of the other varieties. Admired by every one and largely used for cut flowers. You will never regret planting at least 100 of these bulbs. We are in position to quote them at the extremely low prices mentioned below. 12 for 50 cents; 100 for \$2.00, postage or express paid.



A season's growth of one of our bulbs. Taken from photograph.

IXIA OR CORN FLOWER

These very beautiful and interesting little flowers bloom until freezing, and varying in colors. Should be planted in the fall and planted three inches deep. Bulbs are hardy, but grow similar to the Gladiolus. 10 for 20 cents; 100 for \$1.50.

CANNAS

The Cannas with their large, various-colored leaves easily hold second place for producing a tropical effect on the lawn. Excellent effects may be secured by planting them singly or in planting in small clumps in the hardy shrubby border. Against a heavy background of green the bright-colored, variously-marked flowers show to their best and are very attractive and interesting.

Following kinds, 10 cents each; 10 for \$1.00; \$5.00 per 100 roots.

R. WALLACE. Large, handsome flowers of pure yellow. Grows to 4 feet.

PENNSYLVANIA. Waxy petals with exquisite orange and scarlet shadings. Grows to 6 feet.

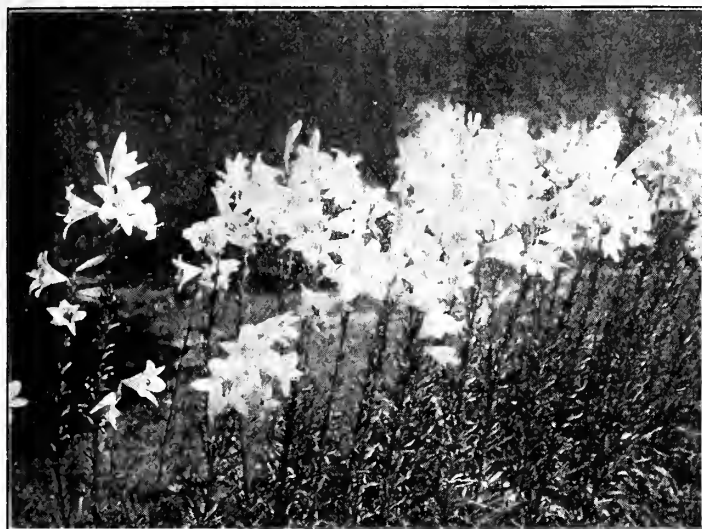
INDIANA (Green leaved). Of the "Orchid-flowered" class. Soft orange, lighted by flecks of gold, penciled and slightly margined with deep rose. 6 feet.

LOUISIANA. Soft, growing scarlet, with orange throat markings. Grows to 6 feet.

WYOMING. One of the handsomest of the "Orchid-flowered." Orange colored with very large, round petals that flap and flutter in the breeze. Grows to 7 feet.

LILIES

The Lilies have always been looked upon as among the noblest of the garden flowers. Their conspicuous and beautiful flowers and stately forms appeal strongly to the eye. Most varieties are very fragrant and are especially desirable for cut flowers.



LILIES

JAPANESE LILIES. Beautiful artistic lilies of the following varieties:

RUBRUM. Handsome, dark pinkish-red flowers. Extra strong growing sort.

ALBUM. Beautiful white or nearly white flowers.

SPECIOSUM. White, more or less tinted with pink and dotted with red.

Lilies—20 cents each; 12 for \$2.00.

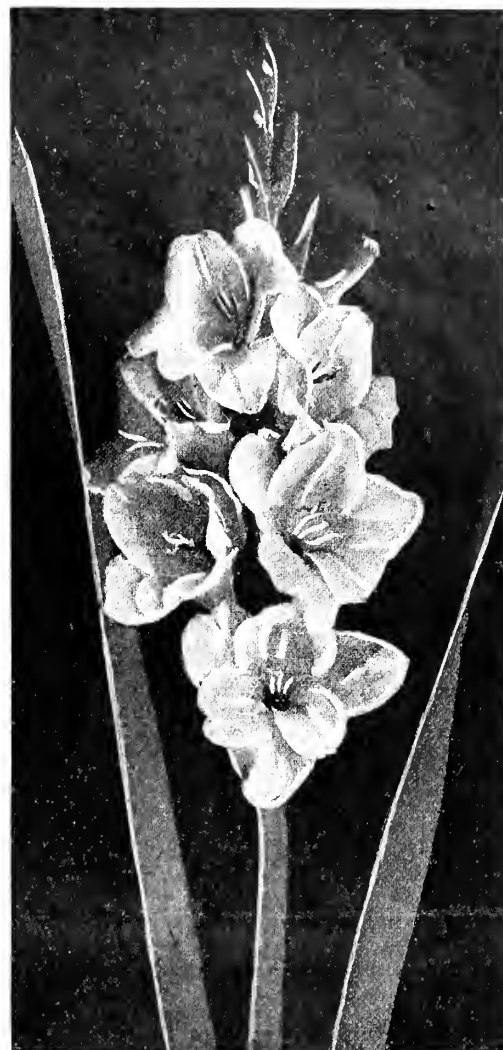
TUBE ROSES. The most fragrant and one of the most beautiful of all summer flowering bulbs; the fragrant, waxy tube roses grow in large spikes. These are light and heat loving plants, so they should not be planted in the open ground until it is well warmed. If desired for early blooming, they may be started in the house early in the spring and transplanting to the open ground later. By planting about two weeks apart, a succession of bloom may be had during the entire summer.

Good strong bulbs for blooming, by mail, postage paid, 5 cents each; 10 for 40 cents.

TUBEROUS ROOTED BEGONIA. A well-known flowering Begonia used for bedding purposes. Where the frost is not too heavy they may be well mulched, carried over in the ground until spring, and pronounced as hardy begonias. We have these in a number of colors, both single and double, all large-sized bulbs that will bloom this year.

They should be planted in well-enriched soil. While they will do well in the shade of a tree, they will do much better where they get plenty of sun. These bulbs have probably never before been offered at such low prices.

Single varieties, scarlet, white, rose, crimson, orange, and yellow, \$1.00 per dozen; \$7.00 per 100.



GLADIOLUS

SUMMER HYACINTHS. A fine plant growing from 3 to 5 feet high. The white flowers appear in July or a little later. Very effective when planted in large clumps. If heavily mulched the plants may be left out over winter, and in favored localities will each year give better results. 10 cents each; 50 cents for 6; \$7.00 per 100.

CROWN IMPERIAL. *Fritillaria Imperialis*. A characteristic plant of the old-fashioned gardens, but has been banished from most modern gardens on account of its strong odor. It is truly an imperial plant and rejoices the children by its marvelous pearly drops of nectar which seem never to fall. The orange-red flowers appear in the spring.

HOW TO MAKE A LAWN

The preparation of the soil is very important in making a good lawn. As early as possible in the spring it should be thoroughly dug or ploughed to a depth of ten or twelve inches and properly graded to the desired level. Remove all stones, sticks, sods, etc., harrow or rake it fine and roll firm. It is impossible to get the soil too fine to receive the seed. After rolling, the soil will be ready for the seed.

If the soil is heavy clay soil, use wood ashes with a good coating of pulverized sheep manure or some good commercial fertilizer. For other soils tobacco sweepings (can be procured from most any tobacco warehouse), or a heavy coating of pulverized sheep manure. Sow the best Kentucky Blue Grass seed obtainable. It is always cheapest in the end. Sow a liberal amount of seed, not only as it produces a lawn more quickly, but because the Blue Grass seed produces fine-leaved grass which takes full possession of the ground at once, thus choking out and preventing the development of any weed seeds which are apt to be in the soil. Sow seed by hand, distributing it evenly, going both ways across the plot.

After sowing, cover the seed by raking, then roll. When the grass has become well rooted use the lawn mower. Keep the mower sharp, for if dull it will pull and injure the grass, besides causing the lawn to have an uneven appearance. Never allow the grass to become so high that the mower will take off the first joint, as this is an injury.

Mow as often as necessary in growing weather, at least once a week. Let the short clippings remain on the lawn, as they wither and dry and form a protection to the roots. When the clippings are long they should be raked off, for, besides being unsightly, they are also injurious. When dry and hot avoid cutting too close.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

One of the most valuable and suited to a large variety of soils and is the best pasture grass. It is a little slow in coming up, probably will take three or four days longer to make its first appearance after it is sown, but before the season is over it is so much ahead the other grass mixtures that it more than pays you to wait for the extra time it takes it to come up. It takes about thirty pounds of Blue Grass seed to the acre.

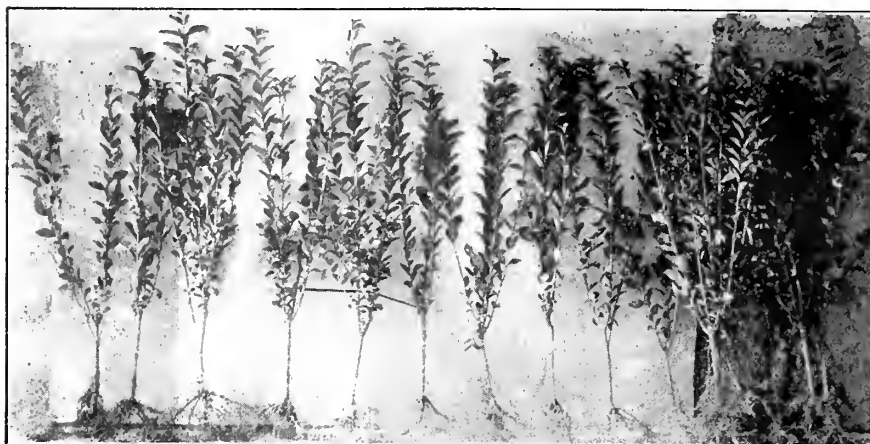
Fancy, clean seed, last season's crop; 30 cents per pound; 5 pounds for \$1.25.

We can furnish you a lighter weight of seed and as good as is usually put out as first-class seed, at a less price than mentioned above, but would advise you to buy the very best we have.

HEDGE PLANTS AND SCREENS



CALIFORNIA PRIVET
2 TO 3 FEET.



ONE-YEAR-OLD CALIFORNIA PRIVET, 12 TO 18 INCHES



CALIFORNIA PRIVET
3 TO 4 FEET.

Hedges and screens are growing more and more in favor each year because of their peculiar effectiveness in producing variety in the landscape, besides they are always more or less a windbreak. The use of hedges may be fourfold, namely, as fences, ornament, windbreak, and to furnish homes for birds. The last may not be looked upon by some of sufficient importance to be considered, but from the point of view of the horticulturist and agriculturist this is of great importance.

Among the evergreens, the American Arborvitae and Norway Spruce are the leaders. They succeed everywhere, are readily transplanted, and may be kept any desired size or shape.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET

Unsurpassed for Hedges

Among the shrubs for hedges, California Privet takes the place that Osage Orange does among thorny hedges. It is not particular as to soil, and grows rapidly in open places or beneath shade trees; is a vigorous grower anywhere; endures the unnatural conditions of cities, and is one of the best shrubs for seaside planting. Oval-shaped glossy foliage and pure white flowers in July make it very ornamental. May be pruned back easily to any desired form or shape. The more it is cut back the thicker and handsomer it grows.

Our plants are bushy and low branched—grown especially for hedges.

100 California Privet, 10 to 15 inches, postage paid, \$2.00.

	Per 100	Per 1,000
California Privet, 1 year old, 12 to 18 inches.....	\$2.50	\$20.00
California Privet, 1 year old, 1½ to 2 feet.....	2.75	22.50
California Privet, strong, 2 year old, 2 to 3 feet.....	3.50	32.50
California Privet, 3 to 4 feet.....	5.00	45.00
Ibota Privet, 12 to 18 inches.....	5.00	

OTHER HEDGE PLANTS

The finest and best deciduous shrubs for hedges after the California Privet and Common Privet is the Althea, or Rose of Sharon, covered with evergreen Honeysuckle; Spirea Van Houttii; common, purple-leaved, and Thunbergii Berberry.

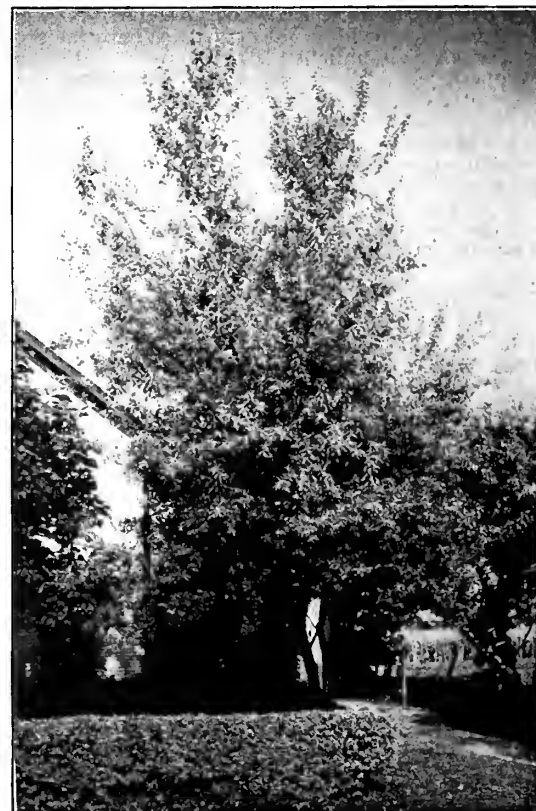
	Each	Per 100	Per 1,000
Althea, or Rose of Sharon—2-3 feet, double sorts.....	\$0.10	\$9.00	\$70.00
Althea, or Rose of Sharon—2-3 feet, single and double.....	.08	6.00	50.00
Berberry, Thunbergii—15 to 18 inches.....	.10	10.00	85.00
Berberry, Purple—18 to 24 inches.....	.10	9.00	80.00
Berberry, Common—2 feet.....	.10	9.00	80.00
Osage Orange—2 years old.....			4.00
Spirea Van Houttei—2 to 3 feet.....	.07	6.00	50.00
American Arborvitae—2 to 3 feet.....	.15	12.50	110.00
American Arborvitae—18 to 24 inches.....	.10	9.00	80.00

OLIVE, RUSSIAN WILD. A highly ornamental shrub very desirable for hedge purposes. Its silvery green foliage makes a very effective contrast to the surrounding darker greens. It is easy to cultivate, doing well on almost any soil, and is especially well adapted to planting in the Northwest, as it is very hardy, standing the rigors of the winters, also the droughts of summer without injury. The small yellow flowers are inconspicuous, but very fragrant.

EVERGREEN HEDGE

American Arborvitae, 2 to 3 feet, 15 cents each; \$12.50 per 100.

Norway Spruce, 12 to 15 inches, 15 cents each, \$10.00 per 100.



RUSSIAN WILD OLIVE HEDGE



Trim your hedges four times faster than the old way with the **UNIQUE HEDGE TRIMMER**

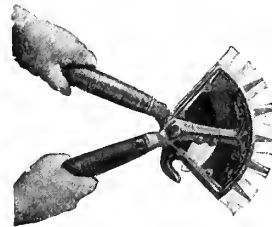
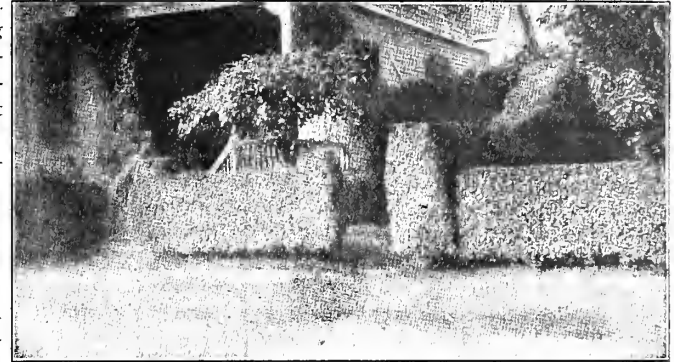
Cuts a 13-inch swath. Easy to operate. Cutting knives of specially tempered tool steel. For frequently trimmed, well-kept hedges.

For old wood or neglected hedges use the

UNIQUE HEDGE TRIMMER AND CUTTER COMBINED

Has a large cutting tooth for heavy twigs up to 3/8-inch diameter.

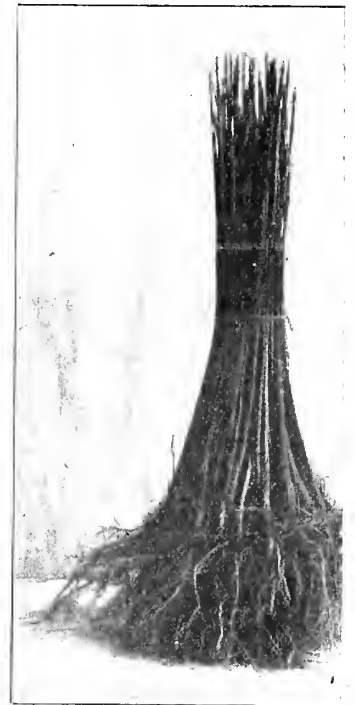
Price of either tool, \$5.00. **GUARANTEED.** Money refunded upon return of tool if not satisfactory after one week's trial.



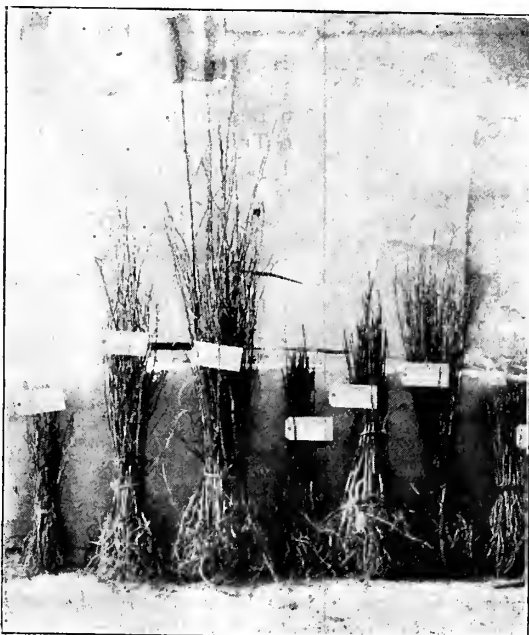
FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS

The forest tree seedlings we are offering on this page are all selected seedlings, grown from select seeds. Do not delay in sending in your order on forest tree seedlings, as they are very scarce this year. While the quality is good, we haven't our usual amount.

Catalpa Speciosa, 12 to 18 inches.....	\$2.00 per 100	\$10.00 per 1,000
Black Walnut, 18 to 24 inches.....	1.50 per 100	12.00 per 1,000
Black Walnut, 2 to 3 feet.....	2.50 per 100	20.00 per 1,000
Mulberry, 1 2to 18 inches.....	1.50 per 100	12.50 per 1,000
Osage, extra heavy, 18 to 24 inches.....		4.00 per 1,000
Cypress, 12 to 18 inches.....	3.00 per 100	20.00 per 1,000
Norway Maple, 18 to 24 inches.....	3.00 per 100	25.00 per 1,000
Soft Maple, 2 to 3 feet.....	2.50 per 100	20.00 per 1,000
Cork Bark Maple, 18 to 24 inches.....	3.00 per 100	25.00 per 1,000
White Birch, 2 to 3 feet.....	3.00 per 100	25.00 per 1,000
American Elm, 3 to 4 feet.....	3.00 per 100	20.00 per 1,000
Locust, 12 to 18 inches.....	1.00 per 100	7.50 per 1,000
Locust, 18 to 24 inches.....	2.00 per 100	10.00 per 1,000
Locust, 2 to 3 feet.....	2.00 per 100	15.00 per 1,000



**CATALPA SPECIOSA
SEEDLINGS,
12 TO 18 INCHES**



FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS

The **BLACK LOCUST** will grow and do well on any high or rough land where almost all other trees or crops fail. These should be extensively planted for fence posts. The life of a Locust post has been known to be more than fifty years.

The seedlings we are offering are good, strong, stalky plants with good root system. Also, we wish you would note the prices we are making on Cypress and Maple trees. It would pay you to buy a few hundred of these to grow for your own shade trees, transplanting them as they are needed.

OUR GUARANTEE. These seedlings are all grown from choice select seeds and are true to name, of the sizes and quality, grades and kinds represented. If at any time you find them otherwise, we will replace same with other trees or refund your money you paid for them, together with express or freight charges paid by you.

A List of Collections of Real Value, Made Up of Good, Clean, Healthy Stock

SENT BY PARCEL POST PAID

25 Cent Collections. Postage Paid.	50 Cent Collections. Postage Paid.	75 Cent Collections. Postage Paid.	\$1.00 Collections. Postage Paid.
<p>1913—1</p> <p>1 Yucca. 1 Crimson Rambler.</p> <p>1913—2</p> <p>1 Spirea Van Houtti. 1 Pink Phlox.</p> <p>1913—3</p> <p>1 Hardy Hibiscus. 1 Japan Date Plum.</p> <p>1913—4</p> <p>1 Apricot. 1 Elberta Peach.</p> <p>1913—5</p> <p>1 American Chestnut. 1 Black Walnut.</p> <p>1913—5</p> <p>1 Cherry Tree. 1 Japan Date Plum.</p> <p>1913—6</p> <p>1 Crimson Rambler. 1 Dorothy Perkins.</p> <p>1913—7</p> <p>1 Columbine. 1 Chinese Bellflower. 1 Japan Persimmon.</p> <p>1913—10</p> <p>1 Rose of Sharon. 1 Date Plum.</p> <p>1913—11</p> <p>1 Strawberry Raspberry. 1 Yucca. 1 Cypress.</p> <p>1913—12</p> <p>3 Tube Roses. 3 Gladiolus. 1 Canna.</p> <p>1913—13</p> <p>2 Tuberous-rooted Begonias. 1 Canna. 3 Tube Roses.</p> <p>1913—14</p> <p>1 Kudzu Vine. 1 Maderia Root Vine. 1 Cinnamon Vine.</p> <p>1913—15</p> <p>1 Ampelopsis Veitchii. (Boston Ivy.) 1 Kudzu Vine.</p>	<p>1-B</p> <p>1 Pink Paeony. 1 Red Paeony. 1 White Phlox. 1 Pink Phlox.</p> <p>2-B</p> <p>2 Columbine. 2 Shasta Daisies. 2 Tuberous-rooted Begonias.</p> <p>3-B</p> <p>1 Yucca. 1 Date Plum. 1 Dwarf Apple. 1 Strawberry Raspberry.</p> <p>4-B</p> <p>1 Date Plum. 1 Dwarf Apple. 1 Elberta Peach. 1 Cypress.</p> <p>5-B</p> <p>1 Hydrangea. 1 Spirea Van Houtti. 1 Rose of Sharon (Double).</p> <p>6-B</p> <p>1 Hibiscus. 1 Crimson Rambler. 1 Date Plum. 1 Dwarf Apple.</p> <p>7-B</p> <p>2 Begonias. 2 Tube Roses. 2 Gladiolus. 2 Cannas. 1 Kudzu Vine. 1 Maderia Vine.</p> <p>8-B</p> <p>1 Boston Ivy. 1 Crimson Rambler. 1 Dorothy Perkins. 1 Spirea Van Houtti. 1 Cypress.</p> <p>9-B</p> <p>1 Red Paeony. 1 Spirea Van Houtti. 3 Tube Roses. 1 Cypress.</p> <p>10-B</p> <p>1 Niagara Grape. 1 Concord Grape. 1 Downing Gooseberry. 1 Cherry Currant. 1 Dwarf Apple.</p>	<p>1-C</p> <p>1 Boston Ivy. 1 Crimson Rambler. 1 Honeysuckle. 1 Date Plum. 1 Paeony. 1 Dwarf Apple.</p> <p>2-C</p> <p>1 Elberta Peach. 1 Dwarf Apple. 1 Date Plum. 1 May Cherry. 1 Cypress. 1 Rose of Sharon.</p> <p>3-C</p> <p>1 Boston Ivy. 1 Kudzu Vine. 1 Maderia Vine. 1 Cinamon Vine. 1 Crimson Rambler. 1 Spirea Van Houtti.</p> <p>4-C</p> <p>1 Baby Rambler. 1 Crimson Rambler. 1 Dorothy Perkins. 1 Spirea Van Houtti. 1 Dwarf Apple.</p> <p>5-C</p> <p>6 Cannas. 6 Gladiolus. 6 Tube Roses. 6 Tuberous-rooted Begonias. 6 Ixia.</p> <p>6-C</p> <p>1 Japan Lily. 1 Japan Iris. 1 Japan Maple.</p> <p>7-C</p> <p>1 Clematis Paniculata. 1 Dorothy Perkins. 1 Perpetual White Rose. 1 Perpetual Red Rose. 1 Cypress.</p> <p>8-C</p> <p>3 Sage. 3 Wormwood. 3 Thyme. 3 Sweet Majorium. 1 Apricot.</p>	<p>1-D</p> <p>10 Dwarf Apple (assorted).</p> <p>2-D</p> <p>5 Apricots. 5 Date Plum. 5 Crawford's Peach.</p> <p>3-D</p> <p>2 Himalaya Berries. 2 Dwarf Apple. 2 Apricots. 2 Elberta Peach. 2 Date Plum. 2 Cypress. 2 Norway Spruce. 2 Strawberry Raspberries.</p> <p>4-D</p> <p>4 Hardy Pinks. 4 Gaillardias. 4 Shasta Daisies. 4 Pansies. 4 Flowering Flax.</p> <p>5-D</p> <p>1 Red Paeony. 1 Pink Paeony. 1 Rose Paeony. 1 White Paeony. 1 Yellow Paeony.</p> <p>6-D</p> <p>12 Tube Roses. 12 Gladiolus. 12 Cannas.</p> <p>7-D</p> <p>1 Caladium. 12 Cannas. 6 Begonias. 6 Tube Roses. 1 Japan Lily.</p> <p>8-D</p> <p>1 Red Japan Lily. 1 White Japan Lily. 1 Lilium Rubrum. 1 Tiger Lily. 6 Begonias. 6 Tube Roses.</p> <p>20 Cannas (assorted varieties). 6 Begonias. 6 Tube Roses.</p> <p>10-D</p> <p>20 Tuberous-rooted Begonias (assorted).</p>

BIG FRUIT TREES

COLLECTION NO. 1-B

Large enough to bear fruit the first year. It is not how cheap we can sell them, but how big we can supply them and still be safe to ship and transplant.

Family Model Orchard. 5 to 8 feet Stocky Trees.

50 Big Trees for \$15.00.

Following Kinds.

Apples 6 to 8 feet.

- 1 Spitzenburg.
- 1 Gano.
- 1 Maiden Blush.
- 2 Baldwin.
- 2 Winesap.
- 2 Grimes Golden.
- 1 Hubbardston.
- 2 Wolf River, large red, fall apple.
- 1 N. W. Greening, early red apple.
- 2 Yellow Transparent, 5 to 7 feet.
- 2 Banana.

Peaches 6 to 8 feet.

- 2 Champion, yellow freestone.
- 2 Kalamazoo, yellow freestone.
- 2 Elberta, yellow freestone.
- 2 Salway, yellow freestone, late.
- 1 Lemon Cling, yellow cling.
- 1 Old Mixon Free, white freestone.
- 2 Crawford's Late, yellow freestone.

Cherry 4 to 7 feet.

- 3 Montmorency.
- 3 Early Richmond.
- 3 Dyehouse.
- 1 May Duke.

Pears 5 to 8 feet.

- 4 Kieffer.
- 4 Duchess.

The weight of the above trees when packed in paper-lined boxes is about 175 lbs., and when in paper-lined bales, about 125 lbs.

COLLECTION NO. 2-B

50 Big Peach Trees, 5 to 8 feet, \$12.50.

Trees big enough to bear fruit the first year. Of the very best and choicest varieties that can be depended upon as bearing quality. All clean healthy trees.

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 4 Belle of Georgia. | 6 Kalamazoo. | 6 Elberta. |
| 6 Brokara. | 4 New Prolific. | 4 Chamaion. |
| 4 Lemon Cling. | 4 Gold Drop. | 6 Salway. |
| 6 Early Crawfords. | | |

One-half of this list for \$6.75.

Now remember these are large trees and of good varieties all budded stock, clean and healthy in every way.

COLLECTION NO. 3-B

50 Peach Trees 4 to 5 feet, \$6.50.

Just as good and healthy trees in every way as Collection No. 2-B except trees are a little smaller.

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 6 Champion. | 2 Gold Drop. | 6 Kalamazoo. |
| 6 Salaway. | 6 New Prolific. | 4 Belle of Georgia. |
| 6 Elberta. | 4 Smock. | 4 Lemon Cling. |
| 6 Brokara. | | |

COLLECTION NO. 4-B

12 Big, Heavy, Stocky Cherry Trees, 4 to 6 feet, \$4.00.

Not little trees, but large enough to bear fruit the first year.

- 3 Montmorency.
- 3 Early Richmond.
- 2 Late Duke.
- 2 Dyehouse.
- 2 Black Tartarian.

Trees of choice quality, well rooted, clean and healthy. The above varieties are the kinds that give the best satisfaction wherever planted.

COLLECTION NO. 5-B

48 Big Apple Trees for only \$15.

Six to eight feet high. Best choice stock of the following varieties.

- 4 Spitzenburg.
- 4 Baldwin.
- 4 Grimes Golden.
- 4 Wolf River.
- 4 Banana.
- 4 Hubbardston.
- 6 Stark.
- 4 Yellow Pippin.
- 4 York Imperial.
- 2 Early Sweet.
- 4 Gano.
- 4 Yel. Transparent.

All the above trees are clean and of the highest quality.

One-half the above for \$8.50.

COLLECTION NO. 6-B

Three clematis, large, 3-year-old plants, postage paid, and delivered to your post-office and residence for \$1.00

- 1 Paniculata, white.
- 1 Jackmanii, purple.
- 1 Madam André, red.

These are large field-grown plants, and if properly cared for will bloom freely the first season.

DWARF FRUIT COLLECTION NO. 7-B

10 Big Dwarf Trees, \$3.00.

The tree to plant that will produce fruit immediately and where you have only limited space to plant fruit trees, see description of dwarf fruit trees one page 13.

- 5 Dwarf Apple, one of a kind.
- 5 Dwarf Pear, one of a kind.

Making you 10 dwarf trees of ten different varieties. The most of these trees are filled with bloom buds. Remember, all ten of these big dwarf trees for \$3.00.

BULB COLLECTION NO. 8-B

40 Nice Big Bulbs, \$1.65.

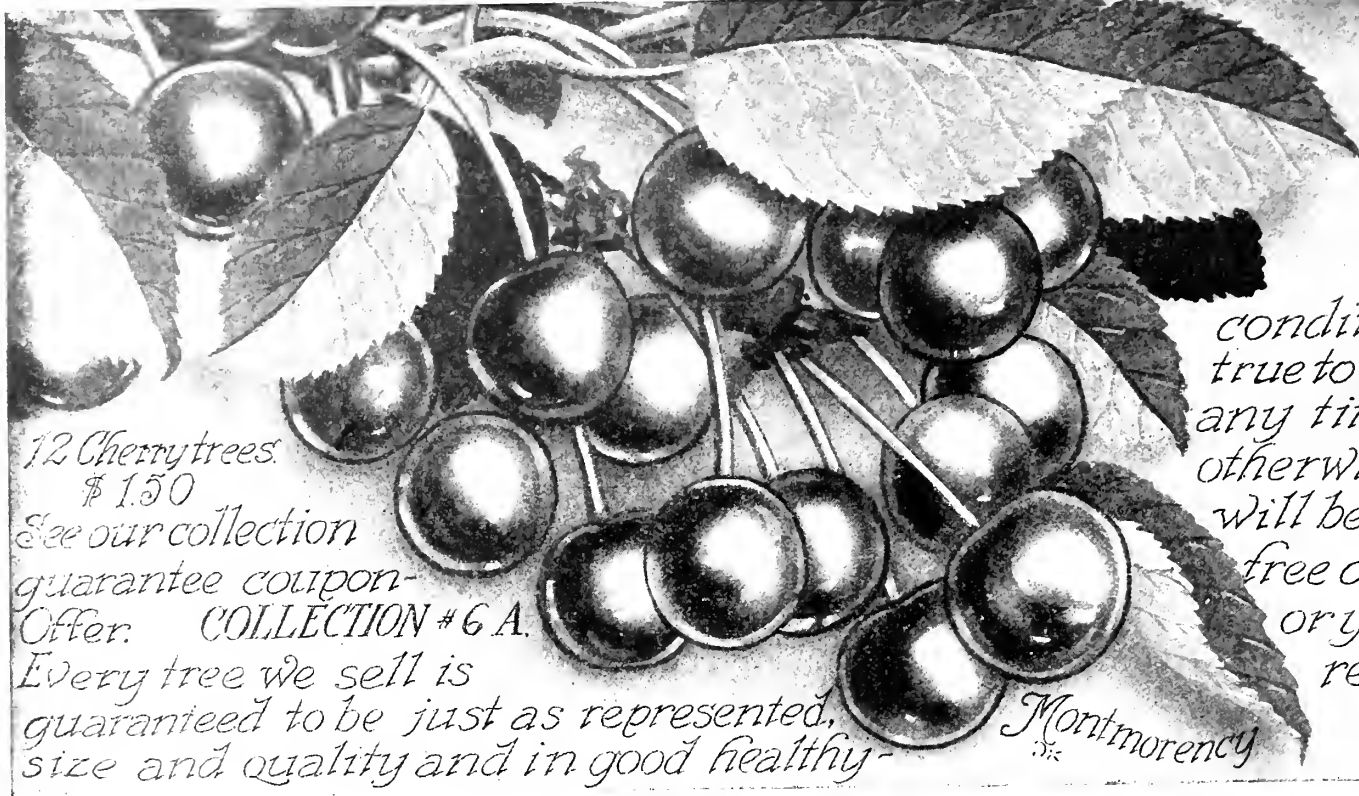
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|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 6 Pearl Tuberoses. | 6 Tuberous-rooted Begonias. |
| 6 Gladiolus. | 2 Paeonies. |
| 6 Dwarf Gladiolus. | 6 Cannas. |
| 6 Ixia. | 2 Caladium. |

PAEONY COLLECTION NO. 9-B

4 Paeony Roots, 4 eyes or more, postage paid, \$1.00.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 Red Paeony. | 1 Yellow Paeony. |
| 1 White Paeony. | 1 Pink Paeony. |

WILL QUOTE PRICES ON LARGE SHRUBS OF LILACS, SPIREAS, HYDRANGEAS, GOLDEN ELDER, SNOWBALL, ARALEA, ROSA RUGOSA, TAMARIX, BUSH HONEYSUCKLE, GOLDEN WILLOW, WEEPING WILLOW, AND A LARGE NUMBER OF OTHER LARGE SHRUBS.



12 Cherry trees
\$ 1.50

See our collection

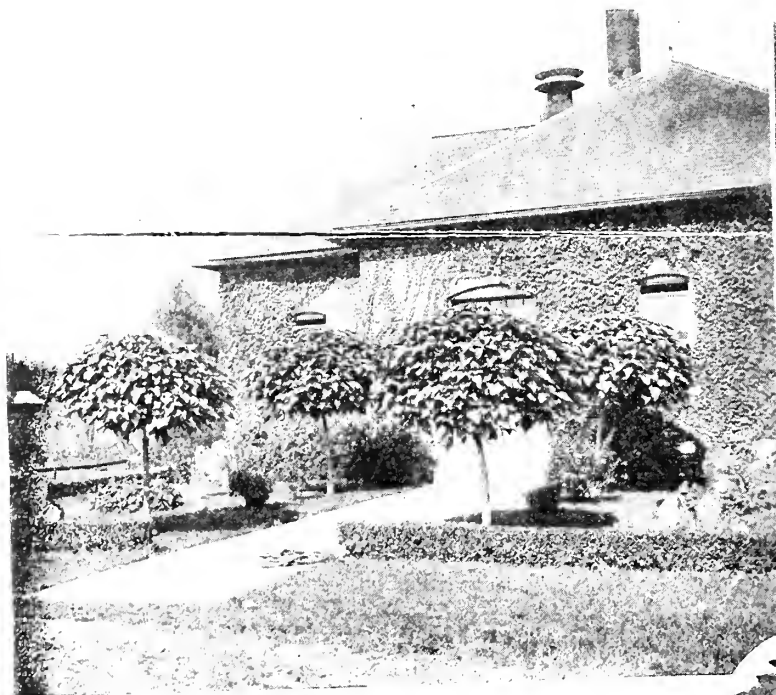
guarantee coupon-

Offer. COLLECTION #6 A.

Every tree we sell is
guaranteed to be just as represented,
size and quality and in good healthy-

condition and
true to name. At
any time found
otherwise, same
will be replaced
free of charge
or your money
refunded

Montmorency



THE PART THAT TREES AND PLANTS TAKE IN
THE APPEARANCE OF BUILDINGS.

Remember our Guarantee.

An estimate of your next
years planting with list of
varieties will be appreciated
and will put us in position
to quote you a price and
set aside varieties that are
especially adapted to your locality.

